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NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT in industry in Canada at the beginning of July showed a further marked increase, the gains being somewhat more substantial than those noted on the same date in previous years of the record. This statement is based on statistics tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from returns received from 6,137 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees representing practically every industry except agriculture, fishing and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 896,956 workers, as compared with 875,090 at the beginning of June. The employment index number (January, 1920=100), computed from these returns stood at 108.4 on July 1, 1927, compared with 105.9 on June 1, 1927, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus, the situation continued to be more favourable than at any previous time since 1920. Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a small decline in the volume of business transacted in June, in comparison with the previous month and also with the corresponding month last year. At the beginning of July the percentage of unemployment among the members of reporting trade unions stood at 3.2 as compared with percentages of 5.2 at the beginning of June and 4.1 at the beginning of July, 1926. The July percentage is based on returns received by the Department of Labour from 5,561 local trade unions with an aggregate membership of 167,711 persons.

The average cost of a weekly family budget of twenty-nine staple foods was \$10.92 at the beginning of July as compared with \$10.86 for June; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics based upon prices in 1913 stood 100, declined to 152.0 for July as compared

with 153.5 for June; 156.2 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918.

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1927, was less than during June, 1927, and less than during July, 1926. Thirteen disputes were in existence at some time during the month, involving 1,923 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,803 working days. Corresponding figures for June, 1927, were: sixteen disputes, 1,751 workpeople and 16,139 working days; and in July, 1926, eighteen strikes, 10,891 workpeople and 49,058 working days.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907

During July no new applications for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Act were received by the Department. In connection with a dispute involving electrical workers in Manitoba, for which a Board had been requested in the previous month, a friendly settlement was effected through the personal intervention of the Minister of Labour. An account of the recent proceedings under the Act is given on page 839.

A British view of "Lemieux Act."

In the discussions of proposed trade union legislation in Great Britain repeated references have been made lately to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907. This act, it is pointed out, leaves the workers their ultimate legal "right to strike", but interposes delays in stoppages of work by providing for establishment of conciliation machinery. The *New Statesman*, in its issue of July 2 said that "the chief legal effect of adopting the 'Lemieux Act' in this country would be, in the industries to which it was made to apply, to prohibit sudden strikes and to make conciliation (but not arbitration) compulsory before a stoppage could take place. The chief effect is that, where the Act is involved—

perhaps in a third of the cases to which it nominally applies—no strike may take place until an impartial tribunal has pronounced judgment on the merits of the dispute. That having been done, either party, as in our own Railways Act, is legally free to take what action it pleases; but it is obviously difficult, though not impossible, to declare a strike or lockout in defiance of the tribunal's findings."

The *New Statesman* proceeds to make a comparison between the boards of arbitration established under the Canadian Act, and the Wages Boards established under the British Railways Act, 1921: "Where machinery of this kind can be set up by voluntary agreement between employers and Trade Unions, as it was in the case of our railways, there is a great deal to be said in its favour. But its success depends on its being acceptable to both parties, and on the securing of a tribunal whose decisions both parties are prepared to respect. This is precisely where the British railway scheme has the advantage over the Canadian Act. The British scheme, though it is now incorporated in an Act of Parliament, was adopted and employed voluntarily by both railway companies and railway trade unions before it was given legal sanction. It is essentially an outcome of direct negotiation, and the railway Wages Boards are bodies whose constitution was accepted in advance by both sides." (The agreement here mentioned, between the railway companies and the unions of railway men, was noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, June, 1921, page 756).

The Railways Act of 1921 provided that 'all questions relating to rates of pay, hours of duty or other conditions of service of employees to whom this Part of this Act applies shall, in default of agreement between the railway companies and the railway trade unions, be referred to the Central Wages Board, or, on appeal, the National Wages Board, as reconstituted under this Act.' The Central Wages Board is composed of eight representatives of the railway companies and eight of the employees. The National Wages Board is composed of six representatives of the companies, six of the railway men, elected by their unions; and four of the users of railways, the representatives of the "users" being elected respectively by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress, the Co-operative Union, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and the Federation of British Industries.

Organization in industry, commerce and the professions in Canada

The Department of Labour has just issued the sixth report on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada for the year 1927, a volume which shows the extent of organization among the various classes of employers in the Dominion. The report also contains the names of associations whose members are concerned with co-operative buying and selling, among which is the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, the largest wheat marketing organization in the world, handling over 180,000,000 bushels of wheat annually as well as more than 20,000,000 bushels of coarse grains. Other associations discussed in the volume include those embracing wholesale and retail merchants, as well as organizations comprised of persons engaged in professional, technical and scientific pursuits. The various associations are divided into the following groups: Manufacturing; Building and Construction; Mining; Transportation and Communication; Printing and Publishing; Laundering, Cleaning and Repairing; Personal Service and Amusement; General Manufacturers and Employers; Financial; Agriculture; Dairying; Horse, Live Stock, Sheep breeders, etc.; Co-operative Societies; Wholesale Merchants; Retail Merchants; Real Estate Dealers; Professional; Technical and Scientific; Insurance; Funeral Service.

The report points out that in the first eight of the above mentioned divisions in which are included the associations whose members are engaged in industries in which the employment of help is essential, there are 374 main and branch associations, with a combined membership of 44,925. Some of the employers included in these groups have agreements with the corresponding organizations of work people covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining twelve groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and with the exception of the retail merchants' section there is no corresponding body of organized employees. Although the bulk of the associations whose names appear in the report are purely Canadian, several are affiliated with organizations whose headquarters are in the United States. The figures presented in the report show that there are in the Dominion, exclusive of the co-operative group which numbers 1,155 societies with 474,160 members, 1,300 associations, with a combined membership of 1,024,364. The total number of all classes of associations whose names are given in the report is 2,455, an increase of 514 over those recorded in 1926,

the main addition being to the co-operative group, to which 353 societies have been added. The total combined membership of all classes of associations is 1,498,524, an increase of 259,712 over the number recorded in 1926, when there were 1,941 associations with a combined membership of 1,238,812.

Canada Year Book, 1926

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces the publication of the Canada Year Book, 1926, which is

now ready for distribution. This volume is the official statistical record of the resources, history, institutions and social and economic conditions of the Dominion containing also comparative information regarding Great Britain and other countries. The present edition extends to over 1,000 pages.

The Canada Year Book is divided into fifteen sections, with an appendix, and deals with the following features:—

1. Physical characteristics of Canada, a description of the geography, geology, climate and natural resources of the Dominion.

2. History and chronology, including a chronological history of Canada from 1497 to 1926.

3. Constitution and Government of Canada, including a résumé of parliamentary representation in Canada.

4. Population, including detailed figures from the census of 1921, vital statistics concerning births, marriages and deaths, and statistics of immigration.

5. Production, including a general survey of Canadian production and sections dealing with agriculture, forestry, furs, fisheries, mines and minerals, water powers, manufactures and construction.

6. Trade and Commerce dealing with Canadian external and internal trade.

7. Transportation and communications, with sub-sections on government control over transportation and communication agencies, steam and electric railways, express companies, roads and highways, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping and navigation, telegraphs, telephones, and the post offices.

8. Labour and Wages. Under this section an account is given of the occupations of the people, the labour force of Canada both male and female and the occupational distribution of the Canadian people. The constitution and function of the Dominion Department of Labour is explained with an account of the work carried on by the Department in connection with the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Fair Wages, The LABOUR GAZETTE, labour legislation and joint industrial councils. The various duties of the provincial labour departments and bureaus are also described,

Canada's relations to the International Labour Organization are outlined, and a summary is given of Dominion and provincial legislation on the draft conventions and recommendations proposed by the International Labour Organization. A review of organized labour in Canada reveals the number and membership of Canadian trade unions and their activities. Other features of the section include statistics of fatal industrial accidents during the year, and an outline of the work carried on in the various provinces concerning employers' liability and workmen's compensation. Statistics of industrial disputes; employment and unemployment; and the co-operative movement in Canada are also outlined. Statistics of wage rates are given for the several industries and occupations and the minimum wage problem is reviewed.

9. Prices, in which the movement of wholesale and retail prices as well as the price of public services are described.

10. Finance, with a detailed treatment of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance, national wealth and income, currency and banking, and insurance.

11. Education, dealing with recent developments in education, general education, technical education, higher education, and miscellaneous educational activities.

12. Public Health and Benevolence, outlining Dominion and provincial activity.

13. Administration, including the administration of public lands, public defence, public works, Indian affairs, soldiers' civil re-establishment and miscellaneous administration.

14. Sources of official, statistical and other information relative to Canada, including bibliographies of Dominion and provincial government publications.

15. The Annual Register, 1926, with a sketch of recent Dominion and provincial legislation, principal events of the year and important extracts from the *Canada Gazette*.

The appendix, includes detailed figures relative to the general election of September 14, 1926, the census of the Prairie provinces, 1926 and the Labrador Boundary Award.

Numerous maps and diagrams are used to illustrate various topics and to supplement the statistical tables of historical and current data.

New features incorporated to which special attention may be directed include the following:—

An historical account of the Geological Survey of Canada; census statistics of blind and deaf mutes, also of the occupations of the people; a considerable extension of the manufacturers' section, giving in particular the sta-

tistics of the leading industries of each of the provinces; the addition of considerable preliminary matter to the sub-section on external trade, also trade statistics showing by commodities our trade with thirty-three leading countries other than Great Britain and the United States; additional material on prices including the Bureau's new index number of retail prices, rents and costs of services, together with index numbers of street car fares and telephone charges, and of the prices of natural and manufactured gas and of electricity; short descriptions of the Topographical and Geodetic Survey and of the Dominion observatories. Throughout the volume the latest available information is included in each section, tables generally including figures for the fiscal year 1925-26 and the letter-press supplying supplementary figures extending in some cases to the end of the calendar year 1926. This edition of the Year Book has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon), S.S., F.R., Econ. Soc., Chief, General Statistics Board.

A charge of \$2 is made for the Year Book, which may be obtained from the Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa.

Farming careers for British boys in Canada What is expected to be one of the most constructive of modern Land Settlement schemes is embodied in an Agreement for the settlement of British boys on the land in Canada, just concluded between the British and Canadian Governments under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922. The scheme is a further development of the Farm Training Centres for British boys which have already been established under the auspices of several of the Provincial Governments. Under this scheme, the British and Canadian Governments propose jointly to expend a total sum of five million dollars over a period of ten years in the form of recoverable advances to assist suitable British youths to take up farming in Canada on their own account.

It is the desire of the two Governments that British boys between the ages of 14 and 20 who are assisted to proceed to Canada to work on farms should be able to look forward to a definite career on the land. A large number of British boys who come out as farm workers do, of course, become farmers, but so far they have had to rely entirely upon their own efforts for the necessary capital to purchase and equip a farm, and this may take a considerable number of years. The new scheme aims at curtailing this period of waiting, and under it a British youth, at the end

of a few years spent in gaining the necessary training and experience in Canada and in accumulating some savings, will have the opportunity of being placed on a farm of his own under Government supervision.

The scheme will apply to boys who have received assisted passages, have passed through the Provincial Training Centres in Canada and who were between 14 and 20 years of age on arrival in the Dominion. On reaching 21 years of age, the boys—provided that they have acquired the necessary training and experience by working for wages on a farm in Canada, and have saved approximately 500 dollars—will be eligible for assistance up to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the purchase of a farm and for stock and equipment. No advances will be made to young men over 25 years of age. Settlement under this scheme will commence on the 1st April, 1928, and will extend over a period of 10 years.

The scheme provides for the co-operation of the Provincial Governments and the extent of settlement in each Province will depend upon the measure of such co-operation. The Dominion Government will, of course, assume responsibility for actual settlement and the general administration of the scheme.

During the past year, Training Centres have been established in several of the Provinces under Government control and supervision. The British and Canadian Governments make a joint cash contribution towards the operation of these Provincial Training Centres, which are regarded as the basis of this Dominion-wide Boys' Settlement Scheme.

Applicants for settlement under this scheme will be visited from time to time by the Field Supervisors of the Immigration Department who will report on the industry and character of the applicant, and what progress he is making in acquiring the necessary farming experience. The selection of the farms will be a mutual arrangement as between the applicant and the Department of Immigration and Colonization in co-operation with the Provincial Government. The Department will supervise the purchase of stock and equipment and give close supervision until the migrant has shown that he can succeed by the exercise of his own judgment in all matters of cultivation and farm management. The Field Supervisors have not only had practical farming experience, but are generally graduates of Canadian Agricultural Colleges, and have already acquired valuable experience in the settlement of Canadian soldiers on the land and in the more recent settlement of nearly 3,000 British families.

Insurance Companies and compensation in Quebec

A special joint committee of the Canadian Casualty Underwriters' Association in the Insurance Brokers' Association of the Province of Quebec has prepared a brief for the insurance companies condemning the proposal to amend the new Workmen's Compensation Act of Quebec by the establishment of an accident fund administered by a provincial Compensation Board. The committee believes that private insurance on a competitive basis, as provided for under the Act of 1926, is preferable to "monopolistic" government insurance. The text of the Act of 1926, which was to have taken effect on April, 1927, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1927, page 272. At the end of March the effective date was postponed for one year, certain difficulties having arisen between the employers and the insurance companies in regard to the probable cost of insurance against industrial accidents. At the same time it was stated that further consideration might be given by the government to a proposal to institute the commission system of administration (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1927, page 346).

The insurance companies' committee, in their brief, recall the fact that Quebec was the first province in Canada to make statutory provision for the payment of compensation to workmen injured in the course of their employment. "When other provinces", they say, "were struggling with a system of common law and statutory employees liability under which the compensation to an injured workman depended on his proving that his employer had been negligent in providing proper plant and equipment and organization, Quebec had adopted the modern principle that a workman was entitled to compensation for injuries by industrial accidents, irrespective of negligence of either party. Under the old system, the allegation of negligence was always open to dispute and workmen and employers were harassed by disputes and litigation in an effort to determine whether or not negligence on the part of the employer entitled the workman to damages, and whether or not contributory negligence of the workman, or the legal doctrines of 'assumption of risk' and 'common employment' had deprived the workman of his rights to indemnity. Quebec was first to correct all that and do social justice to workmen, victims of industrial accidents. The Workmen's Compensation law of Quebec is not yet perfect. Much may be done to improve it. The scale of benefits to workmen should be reviewed

by the legislature and more generous allowances provided. Adequate medical services can be provided for the injured workman. The application and interpretation of the law can be made more certain. The procedure for the determination of claims can be simplified and made more economical. The assessment of indemnity for permanent injuries can be made more definite and consistent. All these things can be done without destroying the principle of private enterprise in workmen's compensation insurance, and without establishing a monopolistic government plan of insurance."

Federal Commission on Maritime fishing industry

Early in August it was announced that the Federal Government had decided to appoint a commission to investigate conditions in the fishing industry in the Maritime Provinces. The commission will ascertain the best methods of obtaining wider markets for the products of the industry, and will make recommendations in regard to its internal economy.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries recently appointed a fisheries inspector at Canso, whose duty is to see that all fish offered to the market are of standard quality. The federal Department of Fisheries is also taking part in a scheme for transporting the fish caught at different stations along the shore to a point where they may be profitably marketed. It is stated that the appointment of a commission will in no way interrupt the present activities of the Department in carrying on scientific research at the Atlantic Fisheries Station at Halifax, and in communicating the results of these investigations to the men engaged in the fishing industry.

Nova Scotia fishing and lumbering industries and compensation

The Government of Nova Scotia has appointed Mr. Carl D. Dennis, of Amherst, under the Public Inquiries Act, to inquire into the position of the fishing and lumbering industries in relation to workmen's compensation in the province. Special difficulties present themselves in connection with fishing in particular owing to the form of organization of this industry. Practically all the men engaged in fishing are partners, the owners of the vessels taking half the proceeds of the catch, and the crew sharing the other half. The owners claim that they should not be obliged to pay the entire amount of the assessment for compensation, and that the "sharesmen" should bear an equal proportion of the cost.

The subjects referred to the commissioner for investigation and report are as follows:—

1. The matter of whether the rates and assessments levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon the fishing industry and lumbering industry respectively unduly affect those industries respectively, and to what extent.

2. The matter of the present method employed by the Workmen's Compensation Board in determining and levying rates and assessments upon owners of fishing vessels in the fishing industry in the County of Lunenburg.

3. Any other matter in reference to the said industry, having any relation to whether any increase in the rates under the Workmen's Compensation Act over those now prevailing, would injuriously affect the said industry, and to what extent.

4. The matter of the rate of assessment that can be paid by the fishing industry in its present state, and if said rate is insufficient to pay compensation for losses in the said industry, what other system of insurance, if any, would be practicable.

5. The matter of the effect of the present rate levied by the Workmen's Compensation Board upon employers engaged in the lumbering industry, whether the same is inequitable, and if so, what remedy, if any, can be applied.

6. Generally, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, any other matter which affects the industries of lumbering and fishing in respect to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Labour standards in Canada and United States

The *American Labour Legislation Review* contained in its issue for June, 1927, an article by Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, in which

he makes a comparison between the labour standards prevailing in Canada and those in the United States. "Canada's labour legislation," he says, "is appreciably in advance of that of the United States both as to the standards established and the proportion of the population affected, and this despite the longer industrial history of the latter country. In some instances the four and one-half million organized workers in the United States may have established, by collective bargaining, standards in advance of those at corresponding points in Canadian laws and industrial agreements, but these gains do not affect the Canadian advantage in the almost nation-wide extent of workmen's compensation, minimum wage legislation and public employment offices. To these may be

added the establishment of fair wages, virtually the union rate, on all contracts of the Dominion government and of some of the provinces, an actual beginning on minimum wage legislation for male workers, a minimum age of 14 for admission to employment in the factories of provinces with 90 per cent of the population with higher minima in two provinces, and the fact that both parties in the Dominion parliament are pledged to the early establishment of a nationwide scheme of old age pension (since this was written the Canadian Parliament, in March, 1927, enacted an old-age pension law). The weaker competitor has outdone the stronger in the establishment of labour standards.

To account for the variation between the labour standards in the two countries Dr. Stewart points out that the labour movement in the United States has shown less faith in legislative action than have trade unions in Canada. This difference is explained in part by the constitutional system in the former country, under which American labour leaders have for the most part become convinced, "after long and discouraging experience with unconstitutional and unenforceable labour laws, that only through trade unions can the wage earner secure protection worthy of the name." On the other side the greater influence of British traditions in Canada has fostered belief in the efficacy of legislative action. "There is certainly a greater probability of retaining legislation in force as compared with the United States where the courts have declared so many labour laws unconstitutional. Parliament has deprived Canadian labour of some important legal gains and in the last quarter century the courts have restricted union action in labour disputes by the granting of injunctions. However, the use of the injunction has not become general and the Canadian courts have very little power to nullify legislation."

Settlement of wage claims in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics recently published a report showing the number of cases in which employers in the United States failed to pay wages earned by their employees. It is stated that there is, in the United States a widespread exploitation of labour through failure to pay wages. Thus in 1926, in sixteen States for which more complete reports were made, wage claims settled only after the intervention of the State Labour officials numbered over 23,400 and represented in the aggregate a collection of \$1,216,000. Some of these undoubtedly arose through misunderstanding on

the part of the employers, but many were cases of intentional fraud. Moreover, there are unquestionably many legitimate wage claims which are never pressed. Although the amount of the average wage claims, about \$50, may seem small, the records of hardship and destitution following the workers' failure to collect their earnings include such tragedies as dispossession of lodgings, recourse to charity organizations, and even death from exposure and suicide.

The report shows that a substantial number of State labour offices are rendering valuable service in collecting wages for workers unable to employ a lawyer or ignorant of their legal rights. The wage-adjustment work has increased greatly in several of the labour offices. Such increase was particularly marked in the California, New Jersey, and New York offices, the first-mentioned office reporting the settlement of 16,121 cases in 1926 as compared to 5,362 in 1920, and in New Jersey the number of claims reported paid up in 1926 was almost 60 times the number settled in 1920. Some labour offices, notably California, Massachusetts, Nevada, and Utah, are backed with effective legislation in their wage-collection work, but a number of offices are heavily handicapped in such activities by inadequate legal support. Certain offices, however, despite laws without force or without specific legal authorization are doing effective wage-adjustment work.

It may be noted that in Canada complaints of employees for non-payment of wages are heard by magistrates or justices of the peace under the various provincial "Master and Servant" acts. Thus the Ontario act allows proceedings to be taken within one month after employment has ceased, or within one month after the last instalment of wages under the agreement of hiring has become due. A police magistrate dealing with such cases has powers similar to those of a judge of a divisional court in regard to the enforcement of payment of a debt.

Movement for co-operative management

Among the recommendations made by the recent International Economic Conference was the suggestion that greater efficiency in industry might result from scientific management, including closer co-operation between capital and labour. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1927, page 770). Already a movement toward the fulfilment of this recommendation has arisen in England where efforts are being made to secure a more direct connection between labour and management in industry. The new movement was begun on the initia-

tive of Sir William MacKenzie, former chairman of the Industrial Court, Sir Horace Wilson of the Ministry of Labour, and Sir William Clarke, of the Department of Overseas Trade. Mr. Seebohm Rowntree, the well-known authority on social and economic problems, also sponsors the undertaking, which is a direct result of the Geneva Conference.

Forty organizations so far are represented in this attempt to promote co-operative management of industries. Included among the number are the Federation of British Industries, the Imperial Institute, the Association of Scientific Industrial Research, and various associations linked with science, accountancy, and retail distribution. As a result of discussions now taking place, an offer will be made to various labour organizations throughout Great Britain to co-operate in the scheme, and a committee will review the whole industrial, transportation and selling fields in order to discover where more modern methods of management may be applied. It is pointed out that fuller co-operation between capital and labour will stabilize employment and benefit the consumer by checking uneconomic competition and diminishing industrial fluctuations. Efficient management is looked upon as a probable remedy for the acute depression which at present afflicts both mining and agriculture in Great Britain.

Non-contributory Old Age Pensions proposed in South Africa

An Old Age Pension and Social Insurance Commission appointed last year by the South African Government recently completed its first report, making recommendations regarding old age and invalidity pensions. It recommends the establishment of a system of non-contributory pensions for Europeans and coloured persons of both sexes over sixty-five, payable at the rate of ten shillings per week, subject to a reduction based on income. The income limit for persons entitled to pensions would be £52 per annum, those with incomes beyond that amount not being eligible for pensions. The full pension of ten shillings per week will, according to the recommendations of the Commission, be payable where there is no income whatsoever. Pensions are to be granted only to persons who have been British subjects for five years and have been ordinarily resident in the Union fifteen out of the twenty years immediately preceding the date of application. It is recommended that invalidity pensions at the same rate and on the same basis as old age pensions should be granted to persons between 61 and 65 years of age who are totally and permanently disabled and who have been resident in the

Union for at least five years. It is calculated by the Commission that 15,518 Europeans, 12,580 coloured, and 1,557 Asiatics will be eligible for old age pensions, while 8,360 Europeans, 7,386 Coloured, and 1,742 Asiatics will be eligible for invalidity pensions. The first cost of the scheme is estimated at £1,225,718, on the 1926 basis, subject to an annual increase of between £30,000 and £40,000 for every year which elapses before the scheme is introduced.

One of the commissioners, while subscribing to the main feature of the scheme, recommends a pension of £1 per week to be paid to men at the age of sixty-five and to women at sixty. He also makes various reservations on details connected with the working of the proposals.

As regards aged natives, the Commission suggests that they should continue to be assisted from votes for poor relief, but that rations issued to them should be on a more generous scale than at present.

Invalid and Old Age Pensions in Australia

The annual statement of the Commissioner of Pensions for the Commonwealth of Australia for the twelve months ending June 30, 1926, gives the figures relative to the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act for that year. The Australian Act, passed in 1908, and subsequently amended, provides that a pension shall be paid to indigent men at 65 and to women at 60 years of age. Men totally incapacitated for work receive an invalid pension at 60 years of age. The maximum pension payable under the Act is one pound a week but this amount is reduced if the pensioner is the recipient of any other income. Pensions to war veterans, and any payments from trade unions or benevolent societies, are not treated as income. The value of the pensioner's home is also deducted from the value of accumulated property. Except in the case of a blind person whose total income, including pension, may reach £221, no pension is paid to any person who received an income of more than \$411.20 a year. Claims are received, registered, and investigated by magistrates. At each of the state capitals there is a Deputy Commissioner and at the federal capital a commissioner and assistant commissioner is charged with the administration of the Act.

In the year ending June 30, 1926, there were 51,458 men and 75,460 women receiving old age pensions, while 21,795 men and 27,008 women were eligible for invalidity pensions, making a total of 175,721 beneficiaries under the Invalid and Old Age Pensions Act. The number of old age and invalid pensioners in

each ten thousand of the population was 293.26. There were 145,108 pensioners receiving the maximum compensation. The total liability for the year was approximately £99,620 including £38,729 paid to other government departments.

A comparison of the Australian Bill and the Old Age Pension Act which passed the Dominion Parliament at the recent session reveals several similarities. The maximum pension in Australia is £1 a week while in Canada it is \$240 a year. In Australia as in Canada this pension is reducible by the possession of a private income. Canada's Act differs from that of Australia in so far as one-half the expenditure is borne by the several provincial governments which must also bear the cost of administration. In Canada the age for pension eligibility is 70 years as compared with Australia's 60 years for women and 65 for men. It was estimated that 98,841 eligible pensioners would come under the Canadian Act involving a total liability on the part of the Dominion and the provincial governments of approximately \$23,000,000. The census of 1921 gave the population of Australia as 5,436,000. The population of Canada in that year was 8,788,000.

Industrial pension funds and group insurance

A comparison of group insurance and industrial pension funds was made by Sir Joseph Burn in the course of an address at a recent conference of the Industrial Welfare Society (Great Britain) held at London. He stated that in Great Britain the demand for pensions was "increasing at an astounding rate," and expressed surprise that American employees seemed to be satisfied with group insurance. "Group insurance," he said, "is a method of providing an amount of money in the event of an employee dying while in the employment of a firm or at a comparatively early date after employment has ceased. It is really a temporary life insurance and, as such, costs very little to provide, since only a very small proportion of the employees of any one firm die while in the service of that firm. Probably the reason for the success of group insurance in the United States is to be found in the fact that most workers, of whatever grade, feel that they have a very good chance of making good and achieving independence, and that while group insurance is useful to their families in the event of misfortune, they themselves are able to provide for the future without assistance. In a country with great and only partially developed natural resources such an attitude is easily understood. Con-

ditions are very different in our own country, and the demand is for some provision which will benefit the person most nearly interested during his or her own lifetime."

On the other hand, the speaker stated that a pension is simply a form of deferred payment. "The employer should imagine that every week or month, so much is paid in wages and salaries in cash and so much in promissory notes. Whether the pension is provided by the men themselves, or by the employer, or partly by each, it seems plain to me that the pension is a part of the remuneration earned and is paid for as the labour is given."

These "deferred payments" are usually the chief source from which the pension fund is accumulated; but Sir Joseph Burn recommends joint contributions from the employer and the employee as the most effective system, preferably under the management of the firm itself, rather than that of an insur-

ance company. Among the intricate calculations to be made by a company embarking on a pension scheme the speaker referred to the "extraordinary advance" in recent years in the length of life of people in Great Britain." Thus a few years ago there was good reason to believe that if a man in a particular group was provided with a pension of £100 a year at the age of 60, the sum of £950 was required to pay that pension. If now it is found that £1,100 is required to produce the same pension, it is evident that funds in which the calculations have not been arrived at on that basis are insolvent. Women's pensions must be considered quite separately. The expectation of life is greater than in the case of men, and, further, it is my experience that it is of very little value to provide a pension for a woman at as old an age as a man. Women, for various physical reasons, require the pension at an earlier age."

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Crop prospects in the Province of Nova Scotia were good and the agricultural industry was busy. Fairly good catches were reported by the fishing industry. Pulp wood cutting was proceeding, but men were hesitant about taking work in the woods at this season, preferring other employment. Production at the coal mines remained favourable. Manufacturing industries generally were normally busy, while the iron and steel group was stated to be fair. Halifax was the busiest centre in so far as construction was concerned and some buildings of substantial size were being proceeded with; elsewhere throughout the province this industry was rather quiet. Transportation and trade were both reported as fair.

In New Brunswick crop prospects were fairly promising, although the weather had interfered to some extent with work in the agricultural industry. Fairly good catches were reported by the fishing industry. With logging activity centering chiefly in pulp wood cutting, the same difficulty was being experienced in New Brunswick as in Nova Scotia, namely, men were somewhat averse to taking work in the woods at this time of year. Manufacturing industries, generally speaking, were normal. Building construction seemed to be fairly active, with most building trades-

men engaged. Transportation showed fair activity, while trade was in good volume.

Demands for farm workers at the Quebec employment offices were heavy. It was stated that the prospects for the forthcoming logging season were promising, and rather heavy demands for workers for this industry which had already been registered at the offices, indicated an anticipation of considerable activity. Most of the factories throughout this province seemed to be working on full time, with production satisfactory. Building and road construction showed substantial improvement during the month, with the result that considerable numbers of vacancies for tradesmen and labourers were notified during July. Transportation was very active, while trade was stated to be good. The demand for women domestic workers was brisk and Montreal reported the usual shortage of applicants.

Orders for farm workers in Ontario were heavy and general, with some local shortages of experienced men reported. Manufacturing concerns continued fairly busy, although not many additional workers were being taken on; while some centres reported a midsummer slackening, it would not seem to be of any considerable proportions. Railroad construction throughout the province was fair, while building construction was satisfactorily good, with tradesmen very generally employed at most centres, although no shortage of workers in this industry appeared to exist. This being

the quiet season for the logging industry, orders for workers were light. The metal mining industries in the northern part of Ontario continued with normal activity, and the few orders for workers received at the employment offices were easily filled. Demands for women domestic workers were not so great as formerly, and the shortage of applicants were not so noticeable.

In Manitoba crop prospects were favourable, but as some weeks yet remained before harvesting operations would become general,

the demands for workers had not yet become extremely heavy. However, as in other years in the pre-harvest season, the orders for farm hands were becoming more numerous, while applicants showed a disinclination to engage by the month, preferring to await the harvest rates of pay; although placements were hindered to some extent by this feature, they were showing an increase. Road construction was being carried on at many points throughout the province. In the City of Winnipeg building construction was very brisk, permits

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

(Official Statistics except where noted)

	1927			1926		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external, aggregate.... \$		208,229,997	205,710,426	200,204,844	210,912,014	179,147,123
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... \$		101,029,386	94,412,439	88,610,048	91,513,173	86,052,253
Exports, Canadian produce.. \$		105,678,453	109,782,591	110,325,650	118,188,590	91,353,423
Customs duty collected..... \$		15,632,219	15,058,983	12,750,236	13,935,414	12,944,735
Bank debits to Individual accounts..... \$		2,879,703,851	2,986,235,659	2,424,355,669	2,684,156,996	2,415,275,589
Bank clearings..... \$		1,655,000,000	1,716,975,000	1,444,014,544	1,469,252,796	1,465,171,889
Bank notes in circulation..... \$		177,611,562	164,506,202	171,515,803	166,371,587	164,334,624
Bank deposits, savings..... \$		1,380,325,581	1,389,750,483	1,329,909,816	1,328,225,287	1,334,842,107
Bank loans, commercial, etc.. \$		1,027,186,517	1,022,732,000	941,501,878	931,548,713	926,508,698
Security Prices, Index Number.—						
Common stocks.....	176.1	175.2	178.0	147.5	144.3	141.0
Preferred stocks.....	105.3	106.1	105.5	96.3	95.7	95.5
Bonds.....	111.1	111.0	110.8	109.7	109.6	109.5
Prices, Wholesale, Index number.....	152.0	153.5	151.9	156.2	155.7	157.0
Prices, Retail, Family budget..... \$	21.11	21.05	20.95	21.30	21.31	21.54
Business failures, number.....	143		152	167		157
Business failures, liabilities.. \$	1,783,094		1,794,489	2,059,121		1,760,449
Employment Index Number, Employers' pay roll figures..	108.4	105.9	100.6	103.7	101.0	94.3
Unemployment percentage (trade union members).....	*3.2	*5.2	*6.0	*4.1	*4.9	*7.3
Immigration.....		18,052	23,941	16,227	12,191	18,620
Building permits..... \$		18,399,858	20,532,147	18,717,028	18,672,238	18,504,296
Contracts awarded..... \$	37,401,200	52,631,900	46,758,500	33,865,000	54,186,000	57,140,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron..... tons	50,997	69,437	78,987	67,232	70,854	72,762
Steel ingots and castings.... tons	55,250	59,940	96,711	64,847	81,277	89,513
Ferro alloys..... tons	4,510	4,418	4,773	2,931	3,938	3,396
Coal..... tons		1,443,085	1,304,520	1,347,627	1,387,040	1,139,137
Silver ore shipped from Cobalt lbs.	585,602	1,017,280	1,114,724	2,182,459	1,661,679	1,015,122
Timber scaled in British Columbia..... bd. ft.		261,159,106	252,028,018	225,258,489	257,444,993	258,295,272
Railway—						
Car loadings, revenue, freight..... cars	249,792	242,653	239,162	240,391	251,744	241,939
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... \$		18,000,618	18,449,769	19,001,967	18,672,320	18,643,447
Operating expenses..... \$			16,734,117	17,235,261	17,754,176	16,457,299
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... \$		15,270,904	15,214,360	16,598,421	15,533,968	15,492,758
Operating expenses..... \$		13,006,451	13,182,730	12,677,285	12,706,864	13,043,881
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....			2,456,200,380	2,212,815,616	2,382,719,017	2,630,256,804
Newsprint..... tons			171,819	163,037	158,601	153,969
Automobiles, passenger.....			21,991	13,090	18,994	21,429
Index of physical volume of business.....		††150.8	151.2	134.1	138.4	135.0
Industrial production.....		††161.8	163.7	147.5	153.4	151.4
Manufacturing.....		††159.2	164.1	145.6	151.9	149.7

*Figures for end of previous months. †Bradstreet. ‡Maclean Building Review. §For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue. **Figures for four weeks ending July 30, 1927, and corresponding previous periods. ***The index of the physical volume of business includes, forestry, mining, manufacturing, employment in wholesale and retail trade, imports, exports, car loadings, shares traded and bank debits. Industrial commodity production includes forestry, mining, manufacturing and construction. Manufacturing includes consumers' goods and producers' goods. ††Preliminary.

for this year to date having amounted to five and one-half million dollars. Demands for casual labour for miscellaneous industries were very light. Orders for domestic workers were increasing in volume, although no pronounced shortages were in evidence.

Demands for farm workers in Saskatchewan likewise were on the increase, and in this province some shortages of experienced men were reported. Activity in the construction industry was fair, with quite a lot of work progressing. While demands for casual labourers for miscellaneous employment were reported to be reasonably numerous, there was no shortage of applicants to accept the jobs. With good demands for women domestics, applicants were again reported as being scarce.

As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, an increase in farm orders was reported from Alberta, and already some shortages of farm hands were being experienced in the latter province. Railroad and highway construction with a substantial number of workers engaged, were in some instances adding to gangs. Building construction in the larger centres in Alberta appeared to be rather satisfactory, with most tradesmen engaged. While coal mining was dull, signs of renewed activity, especially in the Drumheller district, were noted. The demand for women domestics was on the increase. In other lines of employment, there was not much demand for workers.

The logging industry in the Province of British Columbia continued to be rather quiet. Metal mining showed normal activity, with a few demands for help reported at different centres. No considerable surpluses of workers for the building and construction industry were reported, and this industry appeared to be progressing satisfactorily. Activities in the manufacturing industry remained normal, with canneries reported as particularly busy. Throughout this province conditions generally remained favourable, with unemployment at a rather low ebb.

There were further marked increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 1,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,366 more than on June 1. This increase, which slightly exceeded that reported on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 106.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly better than in any other month of the years since 1920.

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. In the former, construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups, while manufacturing and transportation were slacker. In Quebec, construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs; on the other hand, logging was seasonally quiet as river-driving finished. In Ontario, manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness; but considerable gains were made in construction, transportation, mining and trade. In the Prairie Provinces, the greatest gains were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications; logging, however, showed a seasonal decline. In British Columbia, manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services united to record the most marked gains indicated in that province on July 1, since the record was instituted in 1920, while logging afforded less employment.

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Hamilton and Windsor (with the other Border cities)—showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the movement was decidedly favourable. In Montreal, employment continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. In Quebec, manufacturing and construction registered practically all the gain. In Toronto, manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction, and trade reported increased activity. In Ottawa, most of the expansion took place in construction, although manufactures also were busier. In Hamilton, there were minor losses in personnel, but conditions were better than on July 1, 1926; construction was busier, while manufacturing was seasonally dull. In Windsor and other Border cities, further curtailment in automobile plants caused a large reduction in employment. In Winnipeg, manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July of any other year of the record. In Vancouver, the greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that within the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in the food,

lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral product, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus divisions, while seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. Greatly increased employment was noted in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade; on the other hand, logging camps registered important seasonal declines, largely owing to the cessation of river driving operations in Quebec.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in some detail the employment situation as at the beginning of July.

TRADE UNION REPORTS

The upward movement of employment among local trade unions indicated during May continued throughout June with increased impetus

as shown by the returns tabulated from 1,561 local organizations with 167,711 persons, 5,410 or a percentage of 3.2 of whom were without work as compared with percentages of 5.2 in May and 4.1 in June last year. The increase in the volume of work afforded in the garment trades in Quebec was mainly responsible for the better conditions prevailing during June than in both the previous month and June last year, although Nova Scotia in lesser degree also contributed to gains.

An article elsewhere in this issue gives in more detail a summary of the conditions among local trade unions at the end of June.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

During the month of June,

1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada referred 32,571 workers to employment and made a total of 31,266 placements. Workers placed in regular employment numbered 21,518, of whom 17,435 were men and 4,083 were women. Placements in casual work numbered 9,748. Employers notified the Service of 33,540 vacancies, of which 23,410 were for men and 10,130 for women. The number of applicants for work was 31,243 men and 11,219 women, a total of 42,462. A slight decline in the volume of business transacted is shown when the figures are compared with those of last month, and also with those of the corresponding period of last year, there being recorded during May, 1927, 35,604 vacancies, 44,052 applications for work and 32,249 placements effected, while the registration in June, 1926, showed 36,060 opportunities for service, 42,191 applications made, and 32,483 placements in regular and casual employment. A report in detail of the work of the offices for the month of June, 1927, and for the

quarterly period April to June, 1927, may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Some figures indicating the recent movement of trade and industry are given in the table on page 834.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that the physical volume of manufacturing in Canada, from March to May, reached a higher level than in any previous period. The monthly index of manufacturers indicates that operations in January and February were maintained at about the level obtaining from October 1925 to December 1926. The advance in the index in March to May was attributable especially to the activity in primary iron and steel plants, although other industries, including the automobile and newsprint industries and lumber and flour milling, showed increased outputs. The average index of the volume of manufactures during the first five months of 1927 was 157, compared with 144 in 1926, an increase of 9 per cent. Employment in manufacturing industries on June 1, 1927, was at a higher level than at any date since 1920.

The remarkable increase in the physical output of Canadian industry in the first five months of the present year, compared with the high level maintained in the corresponding part of 1926, indicates that the country is now enjoying a period of industrial expansion in most lines. Considering forestry, mining, construction and manufactures—the four principal branches of industry, which, with agriculture, are engaged in the production of commodities, the output in the first five months of 1927 was ten per cent in excess of the corresponding period of 1926. This was determined by the maintenance in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of an index number of the physical volume of production in the four branches in question, weighted according to the net value of production in the period from 1919 to 1924.

The physical volume of business in Canada during the first six months of 1927 was greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. The index indicated a gain amounting to nine per cent, the preliminary figure for June being slightly below the high point of the preceding month. In the comparison of the half year, most of the factors upon which the index was based showed important increases. The output of the forestry industry averaged about six per cent greater, while the value of contracts awarded, indicative of the trend of the construction industry, was somewhat below the high level of the first half of 1926. The output of

manufacturing concerns increased nearly eight per cent; which was very satisfactory in view of the high rate of operation during the early months of 1926. The value of imports increased 9.5 per cent, while the exports declined 16.4 per cent, but the external trade statistics would be considerably more favourable if corrected for the difference in prices. The increase in bank debits, after being placed on a physical volume basis by eliminating the price element, was ten per cent. The production of pig iron in Canada amounted to 69,437 long tons, a decline of 2 per cent from the 78,987 tons of May, and two per cent less than the 70,854 tons produced in June a year ago. Output of foundry and malleable iron showed some gains, but these were more than offset by basic iron dropping to 41,696 tons from 64,085 tons. Foundry iron advanced to 21,387 tons from 14,902 tons, and malleable to 6,354 tons; no malleable iron was made in May. For the first half-year, production totalled 403,713 long tons, a gain of nine per cent over the 370,864 tons produced in the first six months of 1926, and 39 per cent over the 290,892 tons made during the corresponding period of 1925. Furnace charges for the month included 25,140 long tons of imported iron ore, 79,992 short tons of coke and 37,970 short tons of limestone. For the six months' period, furnace charges totalled 723,038 long tons of ore, 448,741 short tons of coke and 221,431 short tons of limestone. Active furnaces in June showed no change from May. On June 10, six furnaces having a daily capacity of 3,375 long tons per day or 47 per cent of the total capacity of all iron blast furnaces in Canada, were in blast at the following points: two at Sydney, N.S.; two at Hamilton, Ont., and two at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Production of ferro-alloys fell off slightly in June to 4,418 tons from 4,773 tons in May. Although figures for the year to date are still incomplete, the records show a total output of 3,958 tons for the first half of the year consisting of two grades, one having a high manganese content and the other from ten to 75 per cent silicon. The production of steel ingots and castings amounted to 59,940 tons, a decline of 39 per cent from the 96,711 tons and 27 per cent under the 81,277 tons reported for June last year.

BUILDING PERMITS AND CONTRACTS AWARDED

Canada during the month of June, 1927,

According to a report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by the municipal authorities in sixty-three cities in

amounted to \$18,399,858, as compared with \$20,532,147 in the preceding month, and with \$18,718,050 in June, 1926.

The *McLean Building Review* estimates the total value of the construction contracts awarded in Canada in July, 1927, at \$50,881,200. Of this amount \$23,120,100 was for engineering construction; \$12,118,600 for residential buildings; \$10,831,700 for business buildings and \$4,810,800 for industrial construction. The apportionment of contracts awarded by provinces during July, 1927, was: Ontario, \$28,205,800; Quebec, \$14,172,600; Prairie Provinces, \$4,652,900; British Columbia, \$3,180,000 and the Maritime Provinces, \$669,900.

The "contemplated new construction" in Canada during July, 1927, according to the same *Review*, totalled \$37,401,200, \$12,342,700 of this amount being for residential buildings; \$11,743,900 for business buildings; \$2,388,500 for industrial buildings, and \$10,926,100 for engineering construction (including bridges, dams, wharves, sewers, watermains, roads, streets and general engineering).

The value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominion during the January-June period, 1927, was \$191,323,800, as compared with \$194,543,600 in 1926 and \$125,544,100 in 1925. Of the total contracts awarded this year, \$58,688,300 was classed as residential buildings, \$73,561,500 as business, \$22,889,300 as industrial, and \$36,184,700 as engineering. In 1926, the total was divided as follows:—residential \$56,415,300, business, \$53,760,500, industrial, \$43,879,500 and engineering, \$40,488,300. There were thus increases during the first half of 1927, as compared with last year in the two classes most heavily represented in the building permits statistics—residential and business building.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The summary of Canadian trade prepared by the Department of Customs and Excise shows that in June, 1927, the merchandise entered for consumption amounted to \$101,029,386, as compared with \$94,412,439 in May, and \$91,513,173 in June, 1926. The domestic merchandise exported amounted to \$105,678,453, as compared with \$109,782,591 in May, 1927, and \$118,188,590 in June, 1926.

The chief imports in June, 1927, were: Iron and its products, \$24,385,288, and non-metallic minerals and products, \$16,910,584.

The chief exports in the same month were in the group of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, \$38,518,972, and wood, wood products and paper, \$27,054,383.

In the two months ending June, 1927, exports of agricultural and vegetable products, mainly foods, were valued at \$124,413,203, and wood, wood products and paper at \$67,306,255.

Strikes and Lockouts

The time loss due to industrial disputes in July, 1927, was less than during June, 1927, and less than during July, 1926. There were in existence during the month thirteen disputes, involving 1,923 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 8,803 working days, as compared with sixteen disputes in June, involving 1,751 workpeople, and resulting in a time loss of 16,139 working days. In July, 1926, there were on record eighteen strikes, involving 10,891 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 49,058 working days. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July terminated during the month, and two of the strikes and lockouts reported as commencing during the month also terminated during July. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record ten strikes and lockouts, affecting 303 workpeople, not including those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were reported to be no longer affected but which had not been formally called off.

Prices

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five, in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.92 at the beginning of July as compared with \$10.86 for June; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.00 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. Potatoes were again substantially higher while less important advances occurred in the prices of eggs, bread, flour, rolled oats, prunes, salt pork and mutton. The prices of butter, beef, veal, fresh pork, bacon, lard, rice and coffee were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.11 at the beginning of July as compared with \$21.04 for June; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.66 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was slightly lower at 152.0 for July as compared with 153.5 for June; 156.2 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918. In the classification according to chief component material, five of the eight main groups declined, one advanced

and two were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, advances in the prices of grains, mill feed and fruits being more than offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, sugar, rubber, hay, coffee, rosin and turpentine; the Animals and their Products group due to declines in the prices of cattle and meats which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, eggs, hides, leather, boots and shoes; the Wood, Wood Products and Paper group because of lower prices for groundwood and matches; the Non-Ferrous Metals group due to declines in the prices of lead, silver, tin, spelter and solder and the Chemicals and Allied Products groups due mainly to a decline in the price of white lead. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced due to higher prices for cotton, wool and jute. The Non-Metallic minerals group and the Iron and its Products group were practically unchanged.

The special labour tribunal, set up under the Fascist "Charter of Labour" for Italy to adjust industrial disputes, recently handed down its first judgment. A dispute arose between a group of landowners in Northern Italy and their argicultural workers over the reduction in wages resulting from the revaluation of the lira. The argiculturists attempted to force the workers to accept a 30 per cent cut in wages, pleading that the revaluation of the lira had so increased the gold value of the workers' wages as to render agriculture unprofitable. The workers refused to accept such a large reduction, but offered to take 60 centimes less an hour. The latter offer was refused by the landowners, and the matter was referred to the labour court, where the workers' offer was ratified. The argiculturists were ordered to pay the wages and the arrears due at the rate proposed by the employees. The text of the Fascist "Charter of Labour", under which the labour court was established, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1927, page 524.

A scheme of group insurance for civic employees in the City of Quebec has been recently adopted by the city council. It was first suggested by the firemen and policemen in the city, and occasioned considerable discussion for several months. The scheme as finally adopted covers the whole body of civic employees.

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT, 1907, DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, 1927

DURING the month of July no applications were received for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Honourable Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, however, visited Winnipeg, and, as a result of his personal intervention, an amicable settlement was effected in the case of differences existing between the Winnipeg Electric Company, Limited, and Manitoba Telephone System and certain of their employees being linemen, cable splicers, troublemen and station wiremen, members of locals 435 and 1037, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The receipt in the Department during June of an application for the establishment of a board to deal with this controversy was men-

tioned in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The application stated that the dispute grew out of the employees' request for increased wages. The number of employees directly affected by the difficulty was given as 250 and 500 indirectly. Mr. Heenan held several conferences with the parties concerned and through his mediation an agreement was reached based on a compromise.

Settlements of disputes referred to Boards under the Statute, as noted in previous issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE, are described on another page of this issue. These disputes are those involving (1) clerks, freight handlers, etc., employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; (2) the same classes of employees on the Canadian National Railways; and (3) sleeping and dining car employees on the same system.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

SIX new decisions of the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 have been received by the Department. This Board was established under an Order in Council, dated July 11, 1918, while the war was still in progress, its purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways. The board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the railway brotherhoods. Earlier cases were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, and in previous issues. The new decisions are as follows:—

Case No. 278—Canadian Pacific Railway, western lines, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A difference of opinion arose between the company and the Brotherhood as to the company's right to vary the hours for starting crews in full-crewed yards, as laid down in article 3 of the Yardmen's Schedule.

The employees contended that all such crews, when worked in continuous service, should be started within the periods named herein, the company contending that extra yard crews were not covered by this article.

It was pointed out that the yard service rules were the same as those in effect on railways in the United States, having been adopted in Canada with the understanding that they would be applied in the same manner as on the United States railways. Having there-

fore inquired as to the practice on the United States railways the Board decided that in yards where yard crews are working regular assignments under article 3, one or more independent assignments working regularly may be started at any time during the twenty-four hour period, excepting between twelve midnight and six-thirty a.m.

Case No. 282—Canadian National Railways, western region, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case concerned a dispute between the company and staff employees handling trains and performing telegraphic duties on Vancouver Island lines. It was presented to the Board on October 12, 1926, when it developed that additional information was required before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly referred back to the parties. The Board was subsequently informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, and a request for withdrawal was approved by the Board.

Case No. 285—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic region, and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

This case consisted of a claim for lost time by a bridge and building foreman. It was presented to the Board on March 8, 1927, when it developed that additional information was required before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly

referred back to the parties. The Board has since been informed that a satisfactory settlement was reached, and the request made for withdrawal was accordingly approved by the Board.

Case No. 290—Canadian National Railways, Atlantic region, and Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees.

This case, relating to a controversy between the company and a bridge and building foreman, was presented to the Board on March 8, 1927, when it developed that additional information would be necessary before the Board could reach a decision in the matter. It was accordingly referred back to the parties. The Board, on being later informed that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, approved a request for withdrawal.

Case No. 291—Canadian National Railways, central region, and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

A dispute arose between the company and its telegraphers over the employment of an operator to act as relieving agent at a station on a division where there was no regular relief agent employed at the time. The operator worked for eighteen days, being paid at the same rate as the man he relieved (\$122.76). The employees claimed that in accordance with the schedule sufficient relief agents should be maintained to meet all reasonable demands and that their minimum wage should be \$162.76; and also that when a telegrapher relieved an agent he was to receive the pay of a relief agent. The company claimed that the employment of a relief agent on this particular division was not warranted.

The Board sustained the claim of the employees to the extent that, in this particular case, the relieving agent's rate should be paid because of a previous mutual arrangement between the company and the telegraphers of this district to the effect that a telegrapher relieving an agent on annual vacation should be paid the relieving agent's rate, if at the time, a regular relieving agent is not employed on the territory.

Case No. 292—Canadian National Railways, central region, and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

A dispute arose between the company and its employees in a certain yard over a bulletin issued by the company to the effect that a ballast pit, about two miles distant from the south switch of the yard, was to be considered within the limits of the yard switch engine. Yardmen in the yard were required to make short trips to the pit for the purpose of switching coal track, etc., and for this service they claimed a minimum day in addition to their yard time. They also pro-

tested that the unloading of coal and the handling of ballast at the pit was done almost exclusively by road crews. This work, they claimed, should be done by the yard crew if the pit is within the limits of the yard.

The company claimed that all switching performed at the pit since the issuance of the bulletin had been done by yard crews. It also claimed that the loading of ballast and the unloading of coal was work-train service and as such belonged to the road crew.

The Board denied the claim of the employees. At the same time it did not approve of an arrangement between the company and its employees whereby certain exclusively switching work within the switching limits was handled by road crews.

Nationality of Mine Workers in British Columbia

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* for July 9 contains a sketch of mining in British Columbia by Mr. T. A. Rickard. The writer notes the recent change in the composition of the labour employed in the mines of the Province as in those of other parts of the continent. "Broadly speaking," he says, "the hereditary miner has disappeared; his place has been taken by the mere labourer, whose lack of training has been overcome by the use of increasingly effective machines for drilling, breaking, and moving the ore. In British Columbia the change has not been completed, fortunately the old stock surviving to a notable extent. Thus at the Premier mine 35 per cent of the labour force was British in 1924 (the latest year for which such statistics are available) and eighteen per cent was Canadian. Men from the United States composed a quota of seven and a half per cent and Italians three and a half per cent. Scandinavians and Slavs (chiefly Russian) each contributed ten per cent. The 3.8 per cent of Japs represented cooks and helpers, not real miners or even mine labourers. At the Anyox plant of the Granby Company 27 per cent were British and 24 per cent Canadian; American, four per cent; Swede, 9 per cent; Italian, six per cent; and from two to five per cent of Russian, Finn, German, Norwegian, Ukrainian, Polish, and Australian. At the Surf Inlet mine the British represented 46 per cent and the Canadian three per cent with only five per cent American, seven per cent Swede, four per cent Norwegian, four per cent Finn and two per cent Polish. Thus, on average, one may say that fully fifty per cent of the mine workers are British and Canadian. In the coal mines Oriental labour is noteworthy. Thus at the Nanaimo mine, of the Western Fuel Company, 135 Chinese are found among 1,394 workers, or about ten per cent."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1927

THE number of strikes and lockouts in existence during July was thirteen as compared with sixteen the preceding month. The time loss for the month was less than during July, 1926, being 8,803 working days as compared with 49,068 working days during the same month last year.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days
July, 1927.....	13	1,923	8,803
July, 1926.....	16	1,751	16,139
July, 1926.....	18	10,891	49,068

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. The statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees at its commencement and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration, and disputes involving less than six employees, are included in the published record only when ten days' or more time loss has been caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review.

The figures printed are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Ten disputes, involving 303 workpeople, were carried over from June; and three disputes commenced during July. One of the strikes and lockouts commencing prior to July terminated during the month, and two of the strikes and lockouts commencing during July terminated during the month. At the end of July, therefore, there were on record 13 strikes and lockouts, as follows: Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.; ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.; cap makers, Toronto, Ont.; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.; electrotypers, Toronto, Ont.; blacksmiths, Saskatoon, Sask.; stonecutters, Montreal; lathers, Montreal, P.Q.; painters, Toronto, Ont.; and electrical workers at Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are described in a previous paragraph, but it does include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected, although the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared them terminated. Information is available as to five such disputes, namely moulders at Galt, Ont., August 2, 1922; cigarmakers at Montreal,

March 24, 1925; men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., July 28, 1926; fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., September 25, 1926; and plumbers at Windsor, Ont., April 5, 1927.

A dispute involving 24 restaurant employees in several establishments in Saskatoon, Sask., in a cessation of work from July 22 to July 25 has been reported in the press. The employees demanded an increase in wages and shorter hours including six days work per week instead of seven, and recognition of the union. The conditions of the settlement, it was reported, provided for a minimum rate of fifty dollars per month and meals, nine hours per day for women and ten hours for men, and six days per week; but no recognition of the union.

A dispute of plasterers at Winnipeg, Manitoba, alleged to have been a lockout, commenced on June 20, 1927, but was reported to the Department too late to be included in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In this dispute the employees concerned claimed that they were shut out by the employer when they refused to work overtime unless paid at the rate of double time for such work. On June 25, 1927, the employer acceded to their demand and the strikers returned to work.

Of the disputes which commenced during the month two were against changes in working conditions, and one was for an increase in wages and for shorter hours. Of the three strikes which terminated during the month two were in favour of the employer and one resulted in a compromise.

The following paragraphs give particulars in regard to certain disputes, in addition to information given in the tabular statement.

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced on May 1, 1927, for an increase in wages, most of the strikers were still out at the end of July, only two of the employers having reached an agreement with their employees.

HAT WORKERS, GUELPH, ONT.—In this dispute, which commenced on June 28, 1927, the employees ceased work when their demand for a working day of less than eight hours was refused. By the end of the week, however, it was agreed between the parties concerned that the work should be done in two shifts of eight hours each; and on July 4, 1927, the men returned to work.

BLACKSMITHS, SASKATOON, SASK.—This dispute, involving blacksmiths and certain other trades in an establishment in Saskatoon since May 17, 1927, was still unsettled at the end of July. Most of the strikers, however, had se-

cured work with other employers, only four of the men being unemployed at the end of the month.

STONECUTTERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, work ceased on June 10, 1927, when a demand for an increase in wages from 75 cents to 90 cents per hour was refused by the employers. During July some of the strikers secured work with other employers. As the quarries were picketed by the union the employers provided special conveyances to and from work for employees not on strike.

LATHERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—In this dispute, which commenced on June 6, 1927, when a

demand for an increase in wages was refused, there was little change during July. At the end of the month the strike was still untermi-
nated, although some of the strikers had secured work elsewhere.

PAINTERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In this dispute, which commenced on June 6, 1927, owing to the refusal of the employers to grant an increase in wages, the majority of the firms concerned had signed agreements with the union by the beginning of July. At the end of the month, however, the dispute was still untermi-
nated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS DURING JULY, 1927.

Industry, occupation and locality	Number of employees involved	Time loss in working days	Remarks
(a) Strikes and Lockouts occurring prior to July, 1927.			
MANUFACTURING—			
<i>Vegetable Foods—</i>			
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q.....	54	1,350	Commenced May 1, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
<i>Clothing (including knitted goods)—</i>			
*Ladies' clothing factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	4	100	Alleged lockout, commenced June 30, 1926; enforcement of non-union conditions. Unterminated.
Cap makers, Toronto, Ont.....	3	75	Commenced Aug. 27, 1924 for employment of union members only. Unterminated.
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	42	1,050	Commenced June 4, 1927, against change to piece rate system and to maintain union conditions. Unterminated.
Hat workers, Guelph, Ont.....	35	53	Commenced June 28, 1927, for shorter hours. Terminated July 4, 1927. Compromise.
<i>Printing and Publishing—</i>			
Electrotypers, Toronto, Ont...	2	50	Commenced Dec. 20, 1926, against discharge of employees for union activity. Unterminated.
<i>Iron, Steel and Products—</i>			
Blacksmiths, etc., Saskatoon, Sask.	1	150	Commenced May 17, 1927, for increase in wages and recognition of union. Unterminated.
<i>Non-Metallic Mineral Products—</i>			
Stonecutters, Montreal, P.Q...	80	2,000	Commenced June 10, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Lathers, Montreal, P.Q.....	50	1,250	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
Painters, Toronto, Ont.....	25	475	Commenced June 6, 1927, for increase in wages. Unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1927.			
MINING, NON FERROUS SMELTING AND QUARRYING—			
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	650	650	Commenced July 5, 1927, against changes in working conditions. Terminated July 6, 1927, in favour of employers.
Coal miners, Sydney Mines, N.S.	925	925	Commenced July 6, 1927, against changes in working conditions. Terminated July 7, 1927, in favour of employers.
CONSTRUCTION—			
<i>Buildings and Structures—</i>			
Electrical workers, Vancouver, B.C.	45	675	Commenced July 14, 1927, for increase in wages and shorter hours. Unterminated.

*Reports indicate that the strikers have been replaced but there are still a number of employees out and on the strike benefit list of the union.

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—In this dispute, which commenced on July 5, 1927, the men went out in sympathy with two of their number who had objected to a change in their working conditions. They returned to work the next day with no change in working conditions.

COAL MINERS, SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—This dispute, which commenced on July 6, 1927, was a protest against the allotment of work

to certain miners. The strikers returned to work the next day with no change in working conditions.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—This dispute, which involved a cessation of work from July 14, 1927, occurred owing to the refusal of certain employers to grant an increase in wages of \$1 per day, from \$8 to \$9, and a decrease in hours from 44 hours per week to 40 hours per week. At the end of the month the dispute was still unsettled.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the issue for February 1927, as an addendum to the review of strikes and lockouts in Canada during 1926. The latter review included a table summarizing principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1918 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, so that for such countries the latest figures are not for relatively recent dates.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of new disputes beginning in June was 16, involving (directly and indirectly) approximately 6,000 workpeople. In addition, 28 disputes involving about 16,000 workpeople which began before June were still in progress in that month, so that there were 44 disputes involving 22,000 workpeople in progress during the month. The time loss for these disputes was 79,000 working days.

Two disputes involving coal miners near Durham, which began during May, were still in progress in June. In both cases the miners refused to work one shift every Saturday rather than two shifts on alternate Saturdays. These disputes involved stoppages of work on Saturdays only. One, involving 7,400 miners was settled in all but one colliery at the end of June on the employers' terms. The other, involving 2,044 coal miners, was still in progress at the end of the month.

At Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, 1,800 coal miners went out on strike on May 30, against the dismissal of three workers. An amicable settlement was reached June 4. At Ystradgynlais, Brecon, 1,300 coal miners were involved in a dispute concerning the employment of non-union workers. After one week's

stoppage of work, the non-members joined the union and work was resumed.

A strike of rivetters etc. employed in shipyards on the Clyde took place in June. About 1,500 workers were involved. The demand was for an increase in piece rates over the rates set forth in a new price list, and work was resumed under protest after three days stoppage of work: a claim was to be made for an increase in wages of 25 per cent.

The 700 building operatives in Londonderry who went on strike on May 2, against a proposed reduction in wages, had all returned to work on July 9. No reduction in wages was made, and the bricklayers and masons received an increase.

United States

The number of strikes and lockouts beginning in May, according to preliminary figures, was 100, of which 74 involved 20,535 workpeople, making the average number of employees per dispute 278. Revised figures for April show the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in the month as 93, of which 61 involved 222,903 workpeople. Of the 100 disputes beginning in May, 47 were in the building trades, 10 in the clothing industry, 9 in coal mining, 9 in the textile industry and 25 in various other industries.

Bituminous Coal Miners' Dispute: During July there was little change in the situation. In the Central Competitive Field the operation of several mines involved in the dispute on an open shop basis continued, and several others were opened under these conditions. In Ohio, the operators refused to consider the proposal of the union to revive the four-state conference and decided to operate on an open shop basis. A number of disturbances were reported and a number of arrests made in connection with riots.

Labourers, Hartford, Connecticut: A strike of about 1,000 building labourers began on

May 4 for an increase in wages from 55 and 60 cents an hour to 65 cents an hour, but the strike was abandoned by May 14.

Millwork Carpenters, Chicago, Illinois: About 1,200 millwork carpenters went on strike against a reduction in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per hour. The strike began May 9 and terminated successfully on May 26.

Belgium

During May, 21 strikes began and 24 were carried over from the previous month, making a total of 45 disputes in progress during the month. These disputes involved 14,218 workpeople, and resulted in a time loss of 188,378 working days. Of the 21 disputes which began in the month, 14 were over questions as to wages, 2 against the discharge of workmen and the others over various other questions. Settlements were made in the case of 24 disputes, 6 in favour of workpeople, 9 in favour of employers and 9 ended in compromise.

Finland

During May 1927, 23 disputes were in progress involving 100 establishments and 12,081 workpeople.

France

Revised figures for the year 1924 were recently published. The number of disputes in France, including Alsace-Lorraine, was 1,090, involving 279,633 workpeople and resulting in a time loss of 3,863,182 working days. These disputes include 1,083 strikes involving 274,865 workpeople and 7 lockouts involving 4,768 workpeople. The strikes were classified by industries as follows: in the metal industry there were 185 strikes involving 45,424 workpeople, in construction 153 strikes involving 34,846 workpeople, in transportation and maintenance 135 strikes involving 39,548 workpeople, in textiles 96 strikes involving 45,712 workpeople, in stone and pottery work 82 strikes involving 10,339 workpeople, in wood and toy manufacture 74 strikes involving 8,629 workpeople, in leather and hides, 57 strikes involving 15,813 workpeople, in foods 49 strikes involving 10,250 workpeople, etc.

The causes of the strikes were: 893 for increases in wages, 35 against reduction in wages, 36 for reduction in working hours and the others for various other causes.

The results of the strikes were: 218 in favour of workpeople, 495 in favour of employers and 268 ended in compromise.

Farmers under Compensation Act of California

Farmers are included in the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act of California under an amendment passed this year. The *California Safety News* states that the necessity for this legislation is shown by the accident figures in the agricultural industry for the year 1926. During that year there was a total of 6,456 injuries to farm employees in California, of which 51 were fatalities, 66 permanent injuries, and 6,339 were of a temporary nature. This is the largest number of injuries reported for any single classification other than for building construction and commercial enterprises during the year. California and Ohio are the pioneers in this endeavour to extend the benefits of Workmen's Compensation to farm employees.

The amendment lays the responsibility on the farmer of either electing to come under the Act or declining to do so. He is obliged to make a definite choice, and failure to pursue one course or the other may have serious results. The procuring of a compensation insurance policy will constitute an election to come under the Act. The farmer who employs persons other than members of his own family must either reject the Act or provide compensation coverage. If he rejects the Act, his status remains the same as it was before the amendment came into force, an injured employee being able to bring a suit against him for damages in the Superior Court, in which action the failure of an employer to secure the payment of insurance for the compensation to an injured employee is liable to prove costly.

The farmer who does not carry compensation insurance for his employees and who fails to accept or reject the compensation provisions made eligible by the amendment is liable to heavy loss in case of accident to an employee. He will be presumed to have accepted the provisions of the Act and will therefore be subject to all the provisions and penalties of the Workmen's Compensation Act. In case of an employee's death he is liable to pay an award of \$5,150. In non-fatal cases the award would be for surgical, medical and hospital treatment. In addition he is liable to a fine of \$500 as an uninsured employer even if no injury occurred.

It may be noted that all the Canadian provinces exclude farmers from the provisions of Workmen's Compensation. The Manitoba Act, while it specifically excludes the farmer from its provisions, gives him an elective privilege. The farm employee may become subject to the Act on the application of the employer and the subsequent approval of the Board.

MINIMUM WAGES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Regulations Governing Female Employees in Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops

THE Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan recently issued an order respecting female employees in beauty parlours and barber shops. The regulations prescribe the usual precautions regarding cleanliness, lighting, ventilation, temperature, drinking water, and toilet rooms. The sections governing hours of labour, wages and registration are as follows:—

Hours of Labour

(a) Subject to the provisions of clause (c), no person, firm or corporation shall employ a female or suffer or permit a female to be employed in any beauty parlour or barber shop for a greater number of hours than fifty in any one week or ten in any one day. At least one full hour shall be allowed for each meal.

(b) When an employee is transferred from one establishment to another during the regular working day, the total number of hours worked by the employee shall not exceed those fixed by these regulations.

(c) Overtime may be worked only by permit to be obtained from the secretary of the board, and shall not exceed three hours in any one day or six hours in any one week. Overtime shall be paid for at not less than the regular rate of wages.

Wages

(a) No person, firm or corporation shall employ an experienced female or suffer or permit an experienced female to be employed in a beauty parlour or barber shop at a rate of wages less than \$15 per week. (An experi-

enced female is one who has been employed in the industry for six months).

(b) There may be a probationary period of three months for which no wages are payable, after which the employee shall be paid wages at the rate of not less than \$10 per week for a period of three months. Thereafter she shall be considered an experienced worker and shall not be paid less than the minimum rate of \$15 per week prescribed for experienced workers.

(c) No reduction for statutory holidays shall be made from the minimum wage.

(d) Where board or lodging or both are provided by the employer there may be deducted from the wage rate a sum not to exceed \$2.50 per week for lodging nor \$5.25 per week for board.

(e) If uniforms are required to be worn they shall be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer (Uniform means any special kind of dress, including caps, cuffs and aprons).

(f) An employee when leaving the employment shall be given a certificate showing the length of time and experience in that employment.

Register

Every employer shall keep a register of the names and addresses, the working hours and the actual earnings of all female employees, and shall on request permit any member or representative of the board to inspect and examine the same.

The regulations come into force on the 29th day of August, 1927.

VARIOUS NEW REGULATIONS IN ALBERTA

Factories Act, 1926.—The first two regulations made under the provisions of the Alberta Factories Act, 1926, were published in the *Alberta Gazette* for July 15. The provisions of this Act were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for May, 1926, page 446. The new regulations provide as follows:—

1. No person shall be employed in the varnishing of casks or tanks in any case where such employment is likely to produce injuries or explosive gases, unless a watchman is stationed on the outside of any such cask or tank, and there is ample and accessible provision of remedies necessary to restore any

person who has been accidentally overpowered by any such gases.

2. The inspector may at any time require, at his uncontrolled discretion, that, in any factory, any floor made of concrete or brick should be covered with matting or partially covered therewith in such a way as to provide sufficient matting covered space for the person employed on such floor to stand upon.

Mines Act.—A new regulation under the Mines Act of Alberta, requiring all miners to present their certificates of competency before commencing work in any mine, was published last month. The new provision will

take effect on October 1. The text of the regulation is as follows:—

14. (a) Every person employed as a miner shall produce his certificate of competency as a miner granted under this Act before commencing work in any mine, and such certificate shall during the period of his employment be deposited with the employer, to be kept at the mine office. Such certificate shall be produced whenever requested by an inspector, and same shall be returned to the miner when he severs connection with the employer.

Regulations were recently published in Alberta for the guidance of Boards of Examiners to conduct examinations for coal miners' certificates of competency under the provincial Mines Act. The regulations provide that the Minister appoint District Inspectors of Mines as Chairmen of the Boards of Examiners. The chairman of each Board is to preside at all examinations and meetings of the Board; keep the minutes of all proceedings; sign and issue all certificates and forward returns to the Chief Inspector of Mines. Each member of the Board is entitled to vote at each examination. A notice of the date and place of examination must be posted in a conspicuous place for at least three days before the examination is held. Each can-

didate must pay his fee to the chairman on presenting himself for examination. In addition, candidates must present clear and satisfactory testimonials and produce satisfactory proof of their previous employment. The result of each examination must be certified by at least two examiners on a specified form which is to be forwarded immediately to the Chief Inspector, who must also keep alphabetical lists of all candidates whether successful or not. No certificates of competency may be issued to a miner who cannot satisfy a majority of the Board that he is sufficiently conversant with the English language and with the provisions of the Mines Act to render his employment safe. All fees are to be forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Mines at the end of each month. The fee for the examination is one dollar, for a substituted certificate, fifty cents; and for a provisional certificate, one dollar.

Theatres Act.—New regulations under the Alberta Theatres Act require that every projectionist operating the machine of an itinerant show shall be required to have a third class certificate. In regard to examinations for third class certificates it is provided that any candidate who fails to obtain 50 per cent of the marks awarded at the examination, but secures over 25 per cent of the said marks, may be granted a provisional certificate.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1926

THE tenth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia covers the operations of the calendar year 1926. At the end of 1926 approximately 7,500 workmen and their dependants were receiving either the whole or a part of their maintenance from the compensation provided under the act. There were on the pension list at that date 631 widows, 1,063 children under 16, 106 dependent mothers, 42 dependent fathers, and 28 other dependants, in addition to 951 permanently disabled workmen, making in all 2,823 beneficiaries in receipt of regular allowances. This total of 7,500 also includes the dependants provided for in the permanent and temporary disability cases. The benefits of the act now apply to 165,000 workmen and their families. During the ten years this legislation has been in effect 219,670 accidents have been dealt with, and as a result of those accidents 2,206 workmen have lost their lives and 4,898 others were left either partially or totally incapacitated for further work in life.

The report sounds a note of industrial progress. The total payrolls of the industries

covered under the act were approximately \$175,000,000 in the year 1926, as compared with audited payrolls of \$164,216,219 for 1925; \$155,410,227 for 1924; \$153,548,944 for 1923; \$130,592,502 for 1922, and \$129,518,375 for 1921. Industrial expansion is similarly evidenced by comparing the number of firms actively operating in the province at the end of each calendar year. On December 31, 1926, there were 7,613 employing firms on the record, as compared with 7,197 at the end of 1925; 6,838 in 1924; 6,624 in 1923; 6,524 in 1922, and 6,393 in 1921. During the year 108 employers resumed operations after periods of inactivity, and 1,490 new firms commenced employing labour for the first time. In addition to these, optional protection, made available by an amendment to the act in 1919, was applied for and extended to cover the workmen of 144 employers engaged in occupations not compulsorily under the act. There were 45 more employers personally availing themselves of optional protection in 1926 than in the previous year. (This phase of workmen's compensation was the subject of a note in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 594).

firms to the number of 1,316 ceased to employ labour during the year, and 1,732 others commenced or resumed operations, so that there was a net increase of 416 in the total number operating. The extent to which the requirements of the act are being complied with by employers may be judged from the fact that out of 30,365 accidents reported during the past year only twenty-three occurred prior to the employer recording his operations and being assessed in respect of them.

An amendment to the act passed in 1925 and effective in 1926 allows the payment of time loss compensation from the date of disability in all cases where such disability is of more than 14 days duration, whereas formerly a waiting period of three days was required in such cases. Another amendment provides for the continuance of an existing household of a person for the benefit of children left dependent by the death of a workman leaving a widow or in a case where the widow subsequently dies. The same monthly payment may now be made to a close relative or suitable person as would have been payable if there had been a widow. The monthly allowance to orphan children was at the same time raised from \$12.50 to \$15 each.

Method of Administration.—The report explains the purpose and use of the reserve fund as follows:—"Section 32 (1) of the act provides that 'the Board shall each year assess and levy upon and collect from the employers sufficient funds to provide in each year capitalized reserves sufficient to meet the periodical payments of compensation accruing in future years in respect of all accidents which occur during the year.' So far as employers are concerned, when an award is made for a fatal or a permanently disabling accident, the full cost of the same is forthwith taken out of their funds and their financial obligations are ended. Employers commencing operations in future years consequently bear no part of the burden of accidents occurring in the year prior to their engaging in business. Employers each year pay their way as they go just as fully as if they complied with a court decision in a damage action. It is true that widows, children, and other dependents are not paid a lump sum the full amount of the awards made in their favour. Section 16 of the act sets out the manner in which their awards shall be paid to them—namely, in monthly instalments. Meanwhile the amount of their awards is invested for them in Dominion, provincial or municipal bonds to comply with the Trustee Act and are held in the joint names of the Board and the Minister of Finance pursuant to section 53 of the Workmen's Com-

pensation Act. An illustration will serve to make the procedure more readily understood. A workman meets with a fatal accident on November 1, 1925, leaving a widow and four dependent children under 16. A pension award is computed for the widow, calculated on reliable actuarial tables to be exactly sufficient using both the principal and accruing interest to pay her \$35 each and every month during her expectancy of life or widowhood. Additional awards are calculated for the children so as to allow each of them an award of \$7.50 till they reach in turn the age of 16 or previously die. Those awards for widow and children are added together and total, say \$8,176.11. The sum is forthwith taken out of current funds collected during 1926 and invested for the dependants in securities as above described. During 1926 the members of deceased workmen's family receive two months' pension, \$130; the balance of their money is paid to them through the years to come in monthly instalments from their Pension Reserve Fund. This fund is composed entirely of such awards to dependants and permanently disabled workmen. It is created under the act as 'capitalized reserves' and does not contain one cent of 'undivided profits' or 'surplus,' nor are there included in it any moneys set aside to meet anticipated accidents. It contains the unpaid balances falling due to claimants in respect of accidents which have occurred in the past and is in no way a contingency fund."

The accompanying table shows the receipt and expenditure for the several classes of employment for 1926.

Accident Prevention.—The report notes that the experience of each successive year has emphasized the importance of safety organization which has made remarkable progress since the act took effect. Accident prevention regulations, warning placards, and safety literature were contributing causes to a decreasing number of fatalities during the year 1926 and the two preceding years. Many individual companies including the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers, the Shipping Federation of British Columbia, the British Columbia Loggers' Association, and the Shingle Manufacturers' Association of British Columbia have now full time safety inspectors supervising their plants in the hope of reducing the number and severity of their accidents. The success of the innovation is proven by the decreasing number of serious accidents. Co-operation has been introduced as the keynote to the safety movement. Without that common element among the parties concerned no successful safety work can be accomplished.

Accidents in 1926.—There were 198 fatal accidents reported in 1926 as compared with 213 in 1925, and 236 in 1924. There was on the other hand an increase of non-fatal accidents, the figures being 30,167 in 1926; 27,563 in 1925; 25,566 in 1924; and 24,184 in 1923. In addition there were about 3,000 minor injuries in which first aid men rendered the necessary service. The accidents in 1926 averaged 2,530 per month or 107 for each working day in the year. Of a total of 30,365 accidents reported, 12,206 of them resulted in three days' time loss or less. Medical aid only was paid for in those cases. In 15,697 other cases both time loss compensation and medical aid were paid.

The lumber industry in its various branches accounted for 43 per cent of all accidents; the construction class 10 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent; general manufacturing 6 per cent; navigation and stevedoring, 5 per cent; metal-mining, 5 per cent; railroading, 5 per cent; and all other classes 19 per cent. The fatal accidents were distributed as follows:—lumbering, 49 per cent; railroading 13 per cent; construction, 8 per cent, metal-mining, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 7 per cent, and all other classes 15 per cent.

Time loss compensation paid to workmen amounted to \$1,452,591.52, while the medical aid attention, including specialists, hospital

care, artificial appliances and drugs, took \$678,231.05. To settle 718 permanent total or permanent partial disability cases an additional \$883,673.05 was required. Pension awards made in 1926 to dependents of deceased workmen cost \$546,929 and funeral benefits took \$16,164.41.

The extent to which workmen rely on the compensation provided by the act to carry them across periods of lay-off due to accident is apparent from the fact that last year only 770 of the 30,365 injured were shown to be in receipt of any other benefits. Seventy-one per cent of those who met with accidents give their allegiance as British or Canadian, and 51 per cent were married.

Rehabilitation.—The report notes that the problem of rehabilitation by which a partially disabled workman is to be enabled to secure suitable employment, is receiving the thoughtful and considerate attention which it deserves from an appreciable number of the larger employers in all classes of industry. Yet it deplores the fact that there are certain other large industries which have not, as yet, followed the example set by their more progressive competitors. At the same time it admits the difficulty which the smaller employer of industry encounters in trying to place a disabled workman in a suitable position.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN 1926

Industries	Received from employers 1926 (including int.)	Compensation expense and refunds paid	Transferred to reserve
Lumbering, sawmills, shingle and lath mills, pulp and paper mills, creosoting works and logging, railways.....	\$1,017,168 53	\$672,871 65	\$375,876 66
Coal mining.....	170,956 13	107,747 03	57,754 36
Metal mining, reduction ores and smelting, quarrying, brick manufacturing, etc.....	192,542 24	82,782 53	87,129 19
Iron and steel manufacturing, rolling mills, iron or brass products, machine shops, etc.....	52,206 52	29,836 91	13,838 81
Lighter forms of manufacture, paint, shoes, flour, power laundries, warehousing, etc.....	99,577 87	56,648 89	45,422 54
Building and construction generally, wooden or steel ship-building, pile-driving, dredging, etc.....	307,905 66	189,585 10	101,007 26
Electric light and power plants, n.e.s.: steam or electric railways etc., n.e.s.; gunworks, n.e.s.; motion picture machines.....	47,425 16	25,993 39	15,976 75
Navigation, stevedoring, wharf operations.....	198,626 63	102,265 49	58,941 33
Canadian Pacific Railways and consolidated M. & S. Co. of Canada and their subsidiary companies.....	213,875 97	98,289 08	58,213 23
Grand Trunk Railways and their subsidiary companies.....	29,785 56	8,729 00	10,622 72
Canadian National Railways and their subsidiary companies...	47,221 61	18,336 07	27,371 91
British Columbia Government.....	77,930 87	43,673 36	32,338 08
Municipalities.....	80,389 13	30,992 99	25,076 12
Canning or packing fish, fishing, fish oil and fertilizer manufacturing, etc.....	29,654 98	27,490 00	5,834 74
Explosive manufacturing, fireworks, fuses chemicals, n.e.s.....	1,710 25	421 47	4,743 87
Retail employees (on request) and delivery.....	56,514 31	29,471 37	25,294 51
Great Northern Railways and their subsidiary companies.....	1,884 24	2,345 48	367 62
Dominion Government.....	11,996 50	14,249 04	.....
Totals.....	\$2,637,372 16	\$1,541,728 85	\$945,074 46

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBERTA MINES BRANCH FOR 1926

THE annual report of the chief inspector of mines of the province of Alberta, recently received by the Department, contains full statistics of the mining industry for the calendar year 1926. The report is mainly in the form of tables, giving particulars of the coal production and numbers employed in each mine; the number of accidents, fatal, serious and slight; the number and nature of the prosecutions under the Mines Act; the certificates issued; shots fired and missed; use of electricity, and other information.

Under the schedule of the Coal Sales Act of 1923 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1923, page 319), which was re-enacted at the session of 1925, the province is divided into coal areas as follows:—

Ardley	Carbon	Coalspur
Big Valley	Cascade	Crowsnest
Brooks	Castor	Drumheller
Brulé	Champion	Edmonton
Camrose	Clearwater	Empress
Gleichen	Old Man	Sexsmith
Halcourt	Pakowki	Sherness
Highwood	Panther	Smoky River
Lethbridge	Pekisko	Steveville
Magrath	Pembina	Tofield
Milk River	Pincher	Taber
Morley	Prairie Creek	Walhalla
Mountain Park	Redcliff	Wainwright
Nordegg	Rochester	Wetaskiwin
Pakan	Saunders	Whitecourt

Production in 1926.—There were two shale mines and 341 coal mines in operation during the year 1926, of which 30 were opened, eight reopened and 42 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned, 43 were closed temporarily, leaving 287 mines in operation at December 31, 1926.

The total amount of coal produced in the province during the year was 6,508,908 tons, of which 1,325 tons were sold for consumption in the province of Alberta; 2,090,086 tons were sold in other provinces in Canada; 48,216 tons for consumption in the United States; 3,706,440 tons were sold to railway companies; 10,344 tons were used for making briquettes; 227,049 tons were used under colliery boilers; 5,631 tons were used by colliery railroads; 68,718 tons were put to stock and 78,156 tons were put on the waste heap.

During the year 1926 the production of coal was 625,514 tons greater than the production for the year 1925, the greatest increase being in the production from the bituminous coal mines, the largest monthly production being in December when 913,842 tons were produced.

The production of domestic coal amounted to 3,160,029 tons; sub-bituminous, 490,371

tons, and bituminous coal, 2,858,508 tons. No anthracite coal has been produced in Alberta since 1923. In the year 1926, 74,559 tons of coal were shipped from Alberta to Ontario as compared with 28,831 tons shipped during the year 1925.

Per Capita Production.—The average number of tons mined per man employed underground during each year since 1919 was as follows:—

	Tons
1919	858
1920	1,055
1921	824
1922	971
1923	893
1924	983
1925	834
1926	816

It is to be noted that in calculating the total *per capita* production of men employed underground, the tonnage mined from stripping pits was deducted, and only the tonnage produced from mines was used.

Number of Employees.—There were 11,365 persons employed during the month of December, 1926, which was an increase of 189 over the number employed during the month of December, 1925.

The number of men employed in the domestic sub-bituminous, and bituminous mines of the province as at December 31, 1926, by classes, is shown in the accompanying table.

EMPLOYEES IN COAL MINES IN ALBERTA ON DECEMBER 31, 1926

	Domestic	Sub-Bituminous	Bituminous
Below Ground—			
Officials.....	250	20	133
Hand-cutters.....	1,079	144	1,440
Machine-loaders.....	2,507	151	.....
Machine-cutters.....	477	34	.....
Horse haulage employees.....	578	31	176
Mechanical haulage employees.....	125	24	168
Ventilation employees.....	42	6	32
Roadmakers.....	144	3	63
Timbermen.....	184	14	144
Pumpmen.....	31	.....	18
Other employees.....	173	60	418
Total below ground.....	5,590	487	2,592
Above ground—			
Administration.....	77	14	21
Foremen and clerks.....	108	19	105
Screenmen and loaders.....	489	93	169
Enginemmen.....	113	36	40
Firemen.....	63	26	51
Machinists.....	38	12	27
Carpenters and masons.....	37	10	26
Other mechanics.....	56	9	54
Surface haulage.....	42	6	37
All other employees.....	351	251	316
Total above ground.....	1,371	476	846
Total above and below ground.....	6,961	963	3,438

Mining Machinery.—The report mentions the addition of mechanical loading apparatus to the mines of the province. An electrically operated conveyor has been installed in the mine operated by the Bighorn and Saunders Creek Collieries, Limited, at Saunders, also a similar conveyor was installed at the mine operated by the Saunders Ridge Coal Company, Limited, at Mercoal. The use of compressed air operated picks in mines in the Crow's Nest Pass has increased, with the consequent reduction in the use of explosives required for coal production.

Prosecutions.—There were 74 prosecutions instituted for contravention of the provisions of the Mines Act, a conviction being obtained in each case. Of these 25 were officials and 49 workmen.

Certificates.—There were issued during the year 242 provisional certificates giving authority to persons to act as overmen at mines which employed not more than ten men, if the person to whom the certificate was granted was the holder of the third class certificate, and not more than five men to be employed if the person was not the holder of a third class certificate. There is also a proviso that all shots fired in the mine must be fired by the person holding the certificate. In addition to the provisional certificates issued during the year there were 21 third class, nine second class, and three first class certificates issued. There was also one mine surveyor's certificate issued as well as two interchanges of first class certificates.

Accidents.—The report includes a table of accidents for 1926. There were 39 fatal accidents, 67 serious accidents, and 119 slight accidents recorded. The number of tons of coal mined per accident is given as 166,398 tons per fatal accident, 97,148 tons per serious accident, and 54,696 tons per slight accident. A large proportion of the accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, occurred in the smaller mines.

Two accidents occurred during the year which caused the loss of more than one life. Both these accidents were caused by explosions of gas and coal dust. The most frequent cause of accident was haulage operations, and the next largest group accidents resulted from falls of rock.

The report remarks on accident prevention precautions. In addition to the regular inspection of mines, all serious and fatal accidents were investigated and all requests were attended to. Samples of mine air were taken from different mines and tested with the Burrell Gas Detector. These samples were forwarded to the Department of Mines at Ottawa for analysis. Similarly samples of coal

dust were screen-tested for fineness and samples of coal were put through combustion tests. Regulations going into effect early in the year 1927 require all bituminous mines to be rock-dusted to prevent propagation of explosions.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Some account of the proceedings at the recent annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was given in the last issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: W. S. Fallis, of Montreal, formerly first vice-president, was elected president. L. W. Simms, St. John, N.B., second vice-president, was elected first vice-president. Thomas Roden, Toronto, was re-elected honorary treasurer. John Burns, of the P. Burns Company, Calgary, and C. A. Pratt, of Medicine Hat, were among those elected to the executive council.

The members of the various committees were as follows:—

Tariff—J. O. Thorn, Winnipeg; F. M. Hatch, Hamilton; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary.

Transportation—E. A. Mott, Brantford, chairman; William Innes, Calgary.

Insurance—P. E. Joubert, Montreal; chairman; T. M. Belsheim, Calgary.

Legislation—W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; C. J. Williams, Calgary.

Industrial Relations—L. L. Anthes, Toronto; John Burns, Calgary.

Education—W. H. Miner, Montreal, chairman; C. E. Carr, Calgary.

Commercial Intelligence—T. F. Monypenny, Toronto; L. W. Caldwell, Calgary.

Publishing Committee—W. C. Coulter, Toronto; Harry Hitchings, Calgary.

A convention has been concluded between the United Kingdom and Denmark respecting compensation to workmen for accidents arising out of their employment. The agreement is of a reciprocal nature, providing that workmen who are British subjects and who meet with accidents arising out of their employment in Denmark, and all dependants of such workmen shall enjoy the benefits of the compensation and guarantees to which Danish subjects are entitled by legislation in force in Denmark in regard to the liability of employers and their insurers in respect of such accidents. Similarly Danish workmen and their dependants in Great Britain or Northern Ireland are entitled to the same compensation and guarantees as are extended to British subjects by the legislation in force regarding accident compensation in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN CANADA IN 1925

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its fourth résumé and analysis of provincial government finance, covering the year 1925.

Part I gives an account of the ordinary receipts of the several governments. The combined revenue of the nine provinces of Canada amounted to \$132,398,729 in 1925. The amount received by the provinces for their fiscal years ended in 1925, was less than in 1924 by \$743,861, due to a change having been made in the fiscal year of Manitoba whereby the public accounts statements for 1925 represented only eight months transactions.

The provincial governments spend considerable money in maintaining the demonstration farms, exhibits and dairy factories, and in enrolment of pure-bred stock for the assistance of the farming population. The revenue derived from the sale of products in the year 1925 amounted to \$398,595.

Crown lands, which, except in the three prairie Provinces are controlled by the provincial governments, produce certain revenues from the sales or leases. In 1925 this revenue amounted to \$733,089.

Considerable revenue is derived from mines and mining, particularly in Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia. These revenues are largely obtained from licenses, mining concessions, royalties and taxes. The revenues from this source totalled \$2,241,164 in 1925. Of the total for 1925, \$365,283 was received in Nova Scotia, \$572,425.18 was received in Ontario, and \$671,721 in British Columbia.

The total receipts from forests, timber and woods was \$13,837,758 in 1925, an increase of over one million dollars over the year 1924. Game and fisheries brought in a revenue of \$701,015 derived from licenses, permits, leases and rentals.

Receipts from court fines and legal fees during the year totalled \$6,203,106.

Taxation, including the charges imposed upon financial and various other commercial organizations, insurance companies, licenses and permits, recreations and amusements, and other taxations, brought a revenue of \$64,430 for the year 1925.

The sum of \$1,410,126 was derived by the combined provinces from fees paid by students at the various educational institutions directly maintained by the provincial governments.

From charities, hospitals, and houses of correction, the receipts amounted to \$3,272,375, this sum including receipts from paying

patients sent to provincial hospitals for insane, and for tubercular patients, and from the sale of products from reformatory farms and workshops.

The earnings from governmental investments and bank deposits, or from revenues accruing from loans and advances to corporations operating public utilities amounted to \$5,521,657 during the year.

Refunds and payments made to the provincial governments totalled \$1,578,727.

Receipts from the operation of public utilities such as power systems, telephones, highways, bridges, etc., totalled \$14,075,138.

Miscellaneous contributions to the provincial treasuries, including civil service pension contributions, deferred payments, grain elevators rentals, miscellaneous grants, Mothers' Allowance Acts, and other general and casual receipts, amounted to \$2,760,949.

Part II gives details of the ordinary expenditure of the several provinces during the year. The total combined expenditure being \$136,648,242 for the year under review.

Civil government and legislation accounted for \$10,943,383, an increase of over two million dollars from 1924. Civil government includes all salaries, contingencies, and expenses of the various administrative offices of departments, which are commonly known as "inside service." There is a heavy expenditure for surveys and road construction, entailing salaries and expenses of large staffs of surveyors and other employees whose work usually ends on the completion of the particular highway construction on which they are engaged. Legislation includes expenses of elections, referendum charges, salaries and expenses of the ministers of the Crown, salaries, indemnity and mileage of members of the legislative council and of the legislative assembly, also cost of printing, binding and stationery of the legislatures. The salaries and expenses of the various legislative libraries are also included.

The total combined expenditure on agriculture in 1925 was \$3,897,191 marking a slight increase over 1924.

Crown lands involved an expenditure of \$1,059,409 in 1925 which is also an increase over the previous year.

Expenditures in connection with mines and mining amounted to \$422,252 in 1925, a slight increase over 1924.

Expenditures in connection with forests, timber and woods totalled \$2,701,594, a slight increase over the previous year.

Throughout the year \$684,130 were expended on game and fishing protection and supervision.

Legal administration involved an outlay of \$7,225,133.

Combined expenditure on health and sanitation and the adjuncts they demand amounted to \$923,284.

The construction, maintenance and repair of public buildings cost \$3,554,460, and other public works cost \$3,195,936.

The responsibility for education is distinctly a provincial matter subject however to federal aid in special cases. The effort made in the past twenty-five years to elevate the educational status of the people has involved an increased expenditure by all governments. Superannuation funds for school teachers and inspectors are in existence in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario, the total outlay for the year for this purpose being \$901,382. In all, a total of \$24,784,844 was expended on educational activity in the year 1925. Vocational and technical education was the object of a considerable proportion of the expenditure. Agricultural and industrial education, coal-mining schools, higher commercial schools, technical schools and institutes, and vocational training branches for returned soldiers, were the principal movements fostered by this branch of education. In addition, in the province of Quebec \$183,083 were expended on forestry and paper making instruction schools and on polytechnic schools.

The province expended \$10,079,062 in 1925 on hospitals for the care of the feeble-minded,

and \$1,618,057 was spent on correctional institutions of various kinds. The care of delinquents, refugees, the maintenance of orphanages, homes for the aged, incurables and benevolent institutions of various kinds accounted for an expenditure of \$1,115,620.

Pensions, gratuities and reliefs, involving the expenditure made with the operation of the Mothers' Pension or Allowance Acts in the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, accounted for an outlay of \$3,975,226.

The expenses connected with the administration of regulations concerning amusements amounted to \$267,992.

The Dominion Government assumes control of immigration into the country and maintains a large department to supervise its policies. However provincial money expenditure to encourage the settlement of unoccupied land amounted to \$452,020. The expenditure on repayments totalled \$452,003.

The payments made annually on their public indebtedness by all the provinces combined represents the greatest of all provincial ordinary expenditures owing to the higher rates of interest and increased borrowings of the past few years. In 1925 the sum expended this way amounted to \$35,795,926.

Miscellaneous expenditures amounted to \$4,565,576.

The total ordinary receipts of all the provinces for 1925 were \$132,398,729 and the combined expenditures amounted to \$136,648,242.

"HANDBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS, 1924-1926"

New Publication by United States Department of Labour

A "HANDBOOK OF LABOUR STATISTICS" for the United States, covering a wide range of information and extending over the years 1924-26, has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, Department of Labour. This work is on lines somewhat similar to the British "Abstract of Labour Statistics" which was published annually up to 1915 and resumed in 1926. It presents in convenient form the large body of information on labour subjects collected by the Bureau in recent years. Every year the Bureau publishes from twenty-five to thirty bulletins, each representing an original investigation in the field of labour. In addition, the *Monthly Labour Review* (now in its 24th volume) is issued regularly presenting not

only the results of current bureau work, but also abstracts of studies and reports on labour subjects made by other authoritative agencies. After a short time the accumulated material becomes so great as to make reference difficult, particularly for those so situated that they have not available a complete file of the Bureau's publications. The new Handbook meets this difficulty by bringing together in convenient form for reference purposes the original material published by the Bureau where this is of sufficiently recent date to be of present-day interest and value. The subjects included relate for the most part to the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, although there has been no rigid exclusion of earlier data.

While the material presented represents in large part the original work of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, this is by no means entirely

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the case. For instance, the Bureau does not attempt to cover certain fields of interest to labour which are already adequately covered by other official agencies. It does attempt, however, in its *Monthly Labour Review* to follow such of the activities of these other agencies as have a labour interest, and in the preparation of this volume it has drawn upon their work.

The Handbook points out that there are very definite limitations upon the labour statistics available for the United States. Certain subjects of primary interest are covered with reasonable adequacy either by the Bureau of Labour Statistics or by other official agencies. There remain, however, other subjects of possibly equal interest which either are not covered at all or are covered very inadequately, and upon which the available information is very scanty. The various subjects dealt with in the Handbook are arranged alphabetically. Some of the sections are briefly outlined in the following paragraphs.

Apprenticeship.—The first section of the Report deals with apprenticeship. The present century, and particularly the period since the end of the World War, has seen a great revival of interest in this subject. As a consequence, the trade-unions, the employers' organizations and, to some extent, the general public became interested in fostering apprenticeship, and several movements were started with that end in view. The Report summarizes various types of apprenticeship plans which are in operation in the different industries of the United States.

Arbitration and Conciliation.—The outstanding event of 1926 in the field of railroad labour was the passage by the U.S. Congress of the Railroad Labor Act, to give effect to a collective agreement which had been formulated by representatives of the railway companies and of the employees' unions. The new Act abolished the U.S. Railroad Labour Board, which had been functioning for six years under the Transportation Act of 1920, and substituted a radically different type of adjustment machinery comprising boards of adjustment, a board of mediation, boards of arbitration and emergency boards. A summary of the new Act is given in the section of the "Labour Handbook" dealing with arbitration and conciliation, also a summary of the more important arbitration and conciliation proceedings which occurred in 1926 and the early part of the present year.

Cost of Living.—The surveys made by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics showing changes in the cost of living cover 32 cities, each of which food prices are secured from

15 to 25 merchants and dealers and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by representatives of the Bureau, who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures in person. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured from 400 to 2,200 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population. In the case of 19 of the cities covered, the studies began in December, 1914, and for the 13 other cities, in December, 1917. Information is also given as to changes in the cost of living for the United States as a whole from 1913 to December, 1926, the index number being based on the year 1913.

Employment.—The summary of the sources and general character of employment statistics in the United States given in the Handbook is taken from the recent report of the committee on governmental labour statistics of the American Statistical Association, published by the Russell Sage Foundation under the title of "Employment Statistics for the United States" (New York, 1926), the statistical measurements of employment being obtained from three main sources: (1) Counts or estimates of the number of unemployed; (2) statistics of demand for labour and applications for work as registered in employment bureaus; and (3) periodic counts of the number of persons employed as shown by pay-rolls. This section of the Handbook also includes data on the trend of employment in manufacturing industries, based on monthly returns from more than 10,000 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries of the United States, these establishments employing over 3,000,000 wage earners.

Industrial Accidents.—This section summarizes the most important records of industrial accidents on a national scale up to 1925, data being given as to accidents in the different states and in various important industries, together with information as to the development of national safety codes etc. The spread of compensation legislation over the several States has led to a new and insistent demand for accident statistics which would shed light on the various problems of compensation administration, in response to which demand there has been an immense accumulation of the raw material of statistics. Unfortunately the States have adopted procedures sufficiently different to make it difficult, sometimes impossible, to combine these records so as to produce a national compilation which would

be of much interest and utility. The primary reason for this is that the State agencies have found themselves so involved in the multiplied problems of compensation that they have been quite unable to give adequate attention to the really more important problems of accident prevention. It will be necessary for all States ultimately to grapple with the problem of accident prevention.

Industrial Diseases and Poisons.—Summaries are given in this section of the Handbook of the most important articles and bulletins which have been published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics on their studies of special hazards connected with industrial processes and of the effects of poisonous substances used in different industries. Studies of over forty hazards are referred to in the present section.

Insurance and Benefit Plans.—In the United States the protection of the working people against various industrial and physical hazards, such as sickness, accident, unemployment, old age and death, has been made a matter of State legislation in any important degree only in the case of industrial accidents. The protection of the workers against the other contingencies of life and employment, if taken care of at all, is left entirely to voluntary action, either through actual insurance or through benefit plans of various kinds. The Handbook gives a very brief summary of the present status of certain of the more important phases of this subject in the United States.

Labour Organizations.—The basic data in this article are taken from Bureau of Labour Statistics Bulletin No. 420: Handbook of American Trade-unions, which is a compendium of the organization, form of government, and jurisdictional boundaries of existing American trade-unions, and in addition gives, for each union, a brief account of its origin and history, an outline of its benevolent activities, and the most recent and accurate membership figures obtainable. The study covers all bona fide labour organizations functioning nationally, numbering 156. Of these 107 are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour and 49 function entirely outside the Federation.

Minimum Wage.—In the United States legislation fixing a minimum rate below which employers may not go in the payment of wages to their employees has been limited to the employment of women and minors. Minimum wage legislation originated in the United States with the Massachusetts law of 1912 and spread rapidly thereafter. By 1923

legislation of this character had been enacted in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, Porto Rico, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. In two other States—Louisiana and Ohio—constitutional amendments authorizing such legislation were adopted but no legislation was enacted. With the exception of the Massachusetts law, all these laws were compulsory in character, and in consequence all were adversely affected by a series of court decisions, beginning in 1923, when the United States Supreme Court held unconstitutional the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia. A number of decisions are quoted in the Handbook as strongly pointing to the conclusion that all laws of compulsory nature are practically nullified as regards women by the rule laid down by the Supreme Court, at least so far as penal enforcement is concerned. The Handbook states that in Massachusetts, where as already noted the law is not compulsory, minimum wage decrees have been very generally observed by employers. A list is published of the rates in force for women workers in a number of industries.

In addition to the foregoing subjects, many others are included in the Handbook, such as: child labour; convict labour; co-operation; housing; immigration and emigration; inventions by employees; the negro in industry; occupational distribution of population; old-age pensions and relief; prices; productivity of labour; sickness statistics; strikes and lock-outs; labour turnover; unemployment insurance and stabilization of employment; vocational education; women in industry; workers' education; workmen's compensation; wages and hours of labour, etc. The volume will thus be found to be a very valuable work of reference.

The Vancouver City Council recently rescinded a section of the Plumbing by-law which required plumbers to pass an examination in the rudiments of their trade before working at it in the city. The city architect in recommending the deletion of the section explained that many capable workmen were unable to express themselves in writing and became unnerved at an examination. Work of any magnitude is now laid out at the shop under the supervision of the foreman, and the responsibility of fulfilling the plumbing regulations rests on the employer rather than on the employee.

NOTES ON LABOUR UNION ACTIVITIES

Federation of Catholic Workers

THE sixth annual congress of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held in Lachine, Quebec, July 16-20, 1927, there being present a hundred and thirty delegates, representing ninety-six syndicates. The annual report of the executive board was read and adopted with certain amendments. Approval was given to a tentative political platform to be prepared by the executive board in co-operation with the central bodies. According to the financial report for eleven months the receipts were \$8,910, and the expenditure was \$7,900; the membership of the Federation was given at 27,000.

Among the resolutions adopted were those following:

Requesting the federal government to amend the Fair Wage Act so that the wage schedules shall be fixed on the basis of the minimum rates established by the syndicates of the districts;

Asking the provincial government to grant more charters for closed cities, and to amend as soon as possible the charters already existing;

Requesting the Provincial Government to establish a superior labour council in the Province of Quebec;

Asking the provincial government to amend the Firemen and Policemen's Arbitration Act so as to provide for its compulsory application and sanction in the case of all disputes between civic employees engaged in public services and municipal councils;

Recommending the prohibition of painting machines unless workers are equipped with all necessary apparatus and accessories;

Requesting the provincial government to buy for distribution to school children only books written by Canadian authors and printed in Canada;

Recommending that fees for court witnesses be increased to five dollars per day;

Authorizing the executive board to see that insurance for organized workers is adopted as soon as possible;

Recommending that steps be taken to compel the management of the Roberval & Saguenay Railway to recognize the National and Catholic Syndicate of Bagotville;

Requesting the attorney general of the province to appoint inspectors in industrial centres for the purpose of bringing Sunday work under the scope of the law;

Recommending that the provincial government provide penalties to compel manu-

facturers to comply with the requests of factory inspectors;

Urging that Catholic workers be allowed "time off" to fulfil their religious duties on Church holidays;

Recommending the double shift system for firemen;

Requesting that all street railway companies operating at least forty miles of track be placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission;

Asking for an allowance of twenty-five dollars for every living child born after the fifth birth in a family;

Urging the provincial government to put into effect the Old Age Pensions Act;

Requesting a speedier application of the Women's Minimum Wage Act;

Calling upon the provincial government to prepare an official list of fair wages for each district, such schedule never to be lower than the one prepared by the officials of the federal government for the same district;

Recommending that no grants be made in connection with any building except where a fair wage clause is in the contract similar to the one inserted by the federal government in its contracts;

Urging the appointment in the textile industry of an inspector familiar with the work;

Requesting that all appeals to the Privy Council be suppressed by law, and that the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada be made final in all respects;

Asking the Canadian government to grant ship contracts to Canadian companies only;

Recommending the simultaneous publication of the English and French editions of the Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada;

Instructing the Executive Board to urge the establishment of an unemployment insurance plan in Canada;

Thanking the Federal Government for having provided for the registration of the union labels, and requesting the appointment of a standing committee on union labels;

Asking the provincial government to prevent the establishment of trusts in the province;

Requesting the provincial government to amend the act so as to forbid the inclusion in any lease of a clause by means of which the lessee recognizes as distrainable household articles which are not distrainable by law;

Seeking amendments to articles 3337 and 3337A* of the Revised Statutes of the Province (Quebec Industrial Establishments Act) relating to hours of labour, and the introduction at the next session of a bill for the purpose of adding a paragraph to article 3338 of the Revised Statutes as regards the unjustified dismissal of employees;

Requesting the Canadian government to take all necessary steps to obtain from the Newfoundland government the restitution to Quebec of the Territory of Labrador;

Asking the provincial government to grant family allowances to its employees such as are granted by nearly all European governments;

Thanking the religious authorities for their encouragement of the Catholic syndicates;

Requesting the provincial government to make the necessary grants for the maintenance at Hull of night courses on sewing and cooking for women, as well as for the establishment of an apprenticeship school at Chicomitimi;

Urging upon the federal government the advisability of passing as soon as possible a Family Allowance Act applicable to the whole of Canada;

Requesting the suppression of all motion picture advertisement bills;

Asking all the governments as well as religious and civil authorities to do their utmost to go on with their contracts during the dull season.

Among the resolutions referred to the executive board were those: (1) Requesting stricter regulations on immigration; (2) Asking for the immediate formation of a Federation of Students' Clubs; (3) Recommending that provincial employment offices be brought under the scope of the fair wages clause.

The officers elected were: President, P. Beaulé, Quebec, Que.; first vice-president, O. Filion, Montreal, Que.; second vice-president, A. Brulé, Sherbrooke, Que.; general secretary, F. Laroche, Quebec, Que.; treasurer, J. Comeau, Lachine, Que.

Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

The 16th annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, June 23-25, 1927, with twenty-three delegates present from various parts of the province, together with a number of fraternal delegates who were seated with voice but without the right to vote.

In the report of the executive council reference was made to the apprenticeship problem, and the members were urged to give every assistance and encouragement to the apprentice. The membership was called upon to put forth every effort to obtain a still further increase in their numbers corresponding with the upward tendency in the building in-

dustry. Regret was expressed that increases in rates of wages had not been brought about in all localities, but at the same time it was shown that the membership in several localities had been successful in having wages increased ten cents per hour. Mention was also made in the report of the poor state of organization among inside woodworkers, and it was urged that further efforts should be made to bring these men under the banner of organized labour. The report recommended that an agitation should be started to educate the people in general, and especially the membership, on the necessity of having the Ontario legislature adopt the Old Age Pension scheme so that it could be put into operation with the least possible delay.

According to the report of the secretary-treasurer, there are three district councils and forty-one local unions, with a membership of 2,650, under the jurisdiction of the provincial council. The increase in membership for the year was 454.

Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in his address touched on various subjects, such as: (a) Old Age Pensions; (b) Immigration; (c) Union Label; (d) All-Canadian Congress of Labour. President Moore also referred to the coming convention of the Trades Congress at Edmonton and urged upon all locals to have representatives present.

* Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925 (Chap. 182, sec. 15) provides that no boy of less than eighteen, and no girl or woman shall be employed in manufactories, works, workshops, workyards, and mills of any kind for more than 10 hours in one day or 60 hours in one week. The day is not to start before 6 in the morning and there must be an hour for meals at noon.

Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, 1925 (Chap. 182, sec. 16) provides that no boy of less than eighteen and no girl or woman shall be employed in cotton and woollen factories for more than 10 hours in one day or more than 55 hours in one week. An hour must be given at noon for meals, and the day must not begin before seven o'clock in the morning nor end after half-past six o'clock at night.

General Vice-president Lakey gave a general outline of the work carried on by the head office. He informed the delegates that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was now the largest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, having passed the membership of the United Mine Workers of America some months ago.

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Recommending to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board that some one be empowered, preferably the building inspectors in industrial centres, to enforce the Act in relation to the protection of workmen both before and after an accident;

Asking for legislation providing that where a strike exists and the employer advertises in the press for labour he shall be required to

set out in the advertisement that there is a strike in progress;

Favouring putting the Home and Pension Scheme into operation as soon as possible, by, if necessary, increasing the monthly *per capita* tax;

Recommending that no paper be accepted by the workers as a labour paper which has not received the endorsement of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada or of the American Federation of Labour.

The officers elected were: President, Fred. Hawes, Hamilton, Ont.; Vice-presidents, John H. Fisher, Kingston, Ont., J. B. McSween, Niagara Falls, Ont., Thomas Brooks, Windsor, Ont.; Secretary-treasurer, T. Jackson, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawa was selected as the convention city for 1928.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

The fifth triennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 6 to July 21, 1927, with about 900 divisions represented. The bulk of the convention's time was devoted to a consideration of the financial affairs of the Brotherhood. Three times as many resolutions were received at this convention for changes in the laws of the organization, as were ever received at any prior convention. A number of important changes in the laws of the brotherhood's insurance association was

decided upon and will become effective as at October 1 of this year. Certain offices of the organization were abolished, while an altogether different set-up of officers were elected to that established in 1924. Alvanley Johnston was elected by acclamation as head of the brotherhood under the title of grand chief engineer. The new chief was born in Ontario but first entered the railway service on the Great Northern at Grand Forks, North Dakota. R. H. Cobb of Kenora, Ont., was re-elected Assistant Grand Chief Engineer.

Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association

The convention of the Dominion Mail Porters and Chauffeurs' Association, which was attended by delegates representing many local branches, was held in Hamilton, Ont., July 18-19, 1927, with past president I. A. Brown presiding.

One of the first subjects to be discussed was salary revision, and it was the general consensus of opinion that the revision was very unsatisfactory. The convention went on record as favouring a distinction being made

between mail dispatchers and postal helpers. Efforts are to be made to better working conditions in many post offices, as well as securing better equipment. The delegates strongly favoured a Dominion wide organization of postal workers.

The officers elected for 1927-1928 were: President, William J. Mullen, 418 Preston St., Ottawa, Ont.; Vice-president, James Baird, 11 Head St., Hamilton, Ont.; Secretary, B. B. Davis, 740 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont.

Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation

Delegates from all parts of Canada met in Ottawa on May 31, 1927, to attend the biennial convention of the Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation, which was presided over by President I. V. Dexter, Halifax, N.S. In his address Mr. Dexter referred to the work of the executive during the last two years, giving in detail the work that had been done in connection with the salary ques-

tion. The president was optimistic over the present situation, stating that "the postmaster general was sympathetic to our position". Each of the vice-presidents and the secretary-treasurer presented reports, each dealing with the work of their respective offices during the past two years. Mr. Collins, president of the United States Railway Mail Association, addressed the opening session of the convention.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, postmaster general, in his address to the delegates referred to the subject of re-classification of the members of the federation and promised early and favourable consideration.

One of a number of amendments to the constitution increased the *per capita* tax from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per annum.

Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—

Recommending the elimination of memory tests in case examinations;

Favouring the amending of the Superannuation Act to provide for the minimum return to each contributor of the amount of his contribution irrespective of the length of service or the conditions of retirement.

Asking that superannuation be based on the average salary rate for the past three years;

Recommending that one relieving clerk be not asked to relieve more than ten clerks;

Authorizing a referendum vote of the membership to ascertain if a full time paid organizing secretary is desired;

Pressing for the early establishment of Whitley Councils or Civil Service Councils on which the civil service would have adequate representation;

Recommending a maximum salary for railway mail clerks of \$2,280.

The officers elected were: President, J. P. O'Farrell, Quebec, P.Q.; First vice-president, W. S. Osborne, Winnipeg, Man.; Second vice-president, W. MacKerracher, London, Ont.; Third vice-president, A. A. Oyerend, Vancouver, B.C.; Secretary-treasurer, H. Clarke, Calgary, Alta.

Toronto was chosen as the next convention city.

NOTES ON INDUSTRIAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

Proposed British Columbia Safety League

THE formation of a British Columbia branch of the Canadian National Safety League was agreed to by a meeting of representative citizens of Vancouver held in July. A plan of action was formed and directors appointed to carry it through. Mr. E. S. H. Winn, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, after remarking on the province's accident figures, urged the formation of a Branch of the Safety League as an economic necessity. (An account of the activities of the Workmen's Compensation Board in British Columbia in 1926 appears on another page of this issue).

Mr. J. F. H. Wyse, general manager and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian National Safety League, reviewed the work of the League since its inception in 1914. He described its objects as being fourfold, namely: to guard children from automobiles, street-cars and trains; to enlist the aid of schools, churches, and other organizations in the work of teaching safety precautions; to minimize factory accidents; to co-operate wherever possible for the prevention of needless loss of life and property through fire.

The finances of the national organization are obtained by voluntary contribution and by annual grants from the provincial and federal governments. Its purpose is to co-ordinate the work of the various provincial leagues, which at the present time include the Ontario Safety League; the Province of Quebec Safety League; the Maritime Safety League (covering the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick); and the

Manitoba Safety League. The national body carries on general safety work throughout the Dominion, even in those provinces where no provincial league exists, and in so far as they can be reached from general headquarters in Toronto. The annual report of the Canadian National Safety League for 1926 was reviewed in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1927, page 288.

Province of Quebec Safety League

The Province of Quebec Safety League, which up to the present time has been practically a municipal organization with its activities centred in the large communities, has enlarged its scope of action by the formation of an industrial section. The marked success attained by this organization in the elimination of hazards both in certain factories and on the streets ensured its extension into the general industrial field. The advisory board of this industrial section was chosen from prominent manufacturers in Montreal.

The *Pulp and Paper Magazine* regards the formation of the industrial section of the Safety League as a step toward more effective organization of safety work throughout the Province. The writer goes on to say: "It is understood that the League intends to classify the various industries in Quebec into some thirteen or fourteen branches, all of which will eventually be represented on the advisory board. The proposed program of work includes the following seven headings: Interest of executive officials in accident prevention; protection of the known hazards of the industries; careful selection of the working force;

intelligent supervision of every worker; adequate first aid; safety education for all ranks, and good plant housekeeping."

Mr. Arthur Gaboury of Montreal, who will be the manager of the new section of the league, under the supervision of the chairman Allan M. Mitchell states that the committee will conduct its work on the principle that "Prevention is a benefaction, while compensation is but an apology." "The committee will offer to employers experienced assistance and will co-operate with them to direct and systematize the matter of accident prevention in their plants.

Suggestions for Accident Prevention Measures

Mr. A. O. Dawson, LL.D., in a paper read before the Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of the Province of Ontario, recently held at Toronto, suggested certain methods of accident prevention, which may be summarized as follows:—

1. In each plant there should be a "foreman's school" in which men could be trained in safety methods.
2. In each factory there should be first aid courses and meetings for the purpose of safety instruction.
3. In towns where there are several local industries, sectional meetings should be arranged in order to enable the employees, by mutual discussion, to discover the value of safety instruction.
4. Inter-plant contests should be organized to encourage competition.
5. Monthly news letters should be issued by the safety prevention associations in order to keep the necessity of safety precautions before the employee.
6. The attention of employees should be drawn to the fact, that, since many kinds of machinery are equipped with safety devices, many accidents are due only to the carelessness of operatives.

Accidents in Metallurgical and Coal Mining Industries in the United States

A better safety record in the metallurgical industry (except the steel industry and blast furnaces) in the United States is indicated in a report on accidents in this industry during the calendar year 1925 issued by the United States Bureau of Mines. The death rate from accidents was reduced from 0.87 per thousand 300 day workers in 1924 to 0.66 per thousand in 1925, and the non-fatal injury rate was reduced from 131 to 116 per thousand employees.

The degree of industrial activity as shown by full time and part time employment is mentioned as one of the factors affecting the safety of employees, the injury rates being lower for plants that were active 300 days or more in the year, than for those whose period of operation was 100 days or less. The accident rate for smelters operating eight hours per day was shown to be less than those operating 9 or 10 hours. In the ore dressing industry, on the other hand, the 9-hour plants showed the lowest accident rate. The report suggests however that local conditions such as variation in type of work, character of personnel, and possible incompleteness of some accident reports, may have had an important influence on this favourable record of the 9-hour plants.

A bulletin issued by the Bureau of Mines concerning coal mining fatalities in the United States in 1925 shows that the coal supply was obtained at a lower cost in human life than in the preceding year. The number of deaths in 1925 was 2,230, the death rates for bituminous mines being 4.79 (estimated) as compared with 5.37 for the previous year, and the rate for anthracite mines 3.87 (estimated) as compared with 3.39 in 1924. The death rate per million ton was 3.50 for bituminous mines as compared with 3.93 in 1924, and the corresponding rate for anthracite mines was 6.44 as compared with 5.64.

During 1925 there were 14 major mines disasters; that is, accidents causing the death of five or more persons. One of these was a mine fire causing the death of nine men. The remaining thirteen were explosions of gas or coal dust causing the loss of 261 lives.

Compulsory Sickness Insurance

An article in the *International Labour Review* for June, 1927, throws some light on the present status of compulsory sickness insurance. A brief historical survey reveals the fact that Germany was the first country to make sickness insurance compulsory for industrial workers. This was in the year 1883, and two years afterward, in 1885, the scheme was extended to commerce, and in 1886 to agriculture. The example of Germany was followed rather slowly by a few industrial states. Austria and Hungary in 1888 and 1891 introduced the system of compulsory sickness insurance applying to wage earners in industry, transport and commerce. At the beginning of the twentieth century development became more rapid. Luxembourg in 1901, Norway in 1909, Serbia in 1910, Great Britain in 1911, and Roumania and Russia in 1912, all accepted the principle of compulsion.

The movement of legislation, held up during the war, was resumed with fresh vigour on the conclusion of peace. The European States created by the Peace treaties have endeavoured to perfect the insurance schemes which they have inherited. Czechoslovakia in 1919, Poland in 1920, Austria in 1921, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom in 1922 made sickness insurance compulsory for all wage earners. Bulgaria, which had adopted the compulsory principle in 1918, applied it to all classes of workers in 1924. Portugal in 1919 and Greece in 1922 likewise accepted the principle. Finally, France after four years of investigation is on the point of establishing a vast scheme of compulsory insurance against sickness, invalidity, old age, and death. A Social Insurance Bill was drawn up by the French Government in 1920, and was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies early in 1921. After a number of important amendments it was passed by that House in April, 1924, and was then submitted to the Senate and underwent examination and considerable amendment at the hands of the various committees concerned. The Bill is still under discussion in the Senate. The risks covered by the Bill are sickness, maternity, invalidity, old age, death and unemployment, and it applies compulsorily to all wage-earners of both sexes whose total annual remuneration from all sources, excluding family allowances, does not exceed 15,000 francs. Foreign wage-earners genuinely and permanently domiciled in France are insured in the same way as French workers, but do not receive allowances for dependants, or the increases of benefits intended to bring the amount up to the guaranteed minimum rate during the period of transition.

States outside Europe have maintained a waiting attitude with regard to compulsory insurance. After some study Japan in 1922 and Chile in 1924 set up compulsory systems. The governments of Brazil and South Africa have appointed commissions to study schemes of compulsory social insurance, and Brazil is preparing a Labour Code which will include compulsory sickness insurance. North America alone seems to hold aloof from the acceptance of the compulsory principle in its entirety. It seems, however, as though even here there is a growing tendency to embrace it, manifested by legislation which makes certain insurance compulsory. In British Columbia in 1926 the provincial executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada laid before the government the proposal that all automobile owners be compelled to carry insurance against physical or property injury to others. In 1925 the Vancouver Trades and Labour Council proposed a health insurance

scheme to the provincial government which seemed to preface another advance towards the acceptance of the compulsory principle.

The article contains an examination of the fundamental aspects of the problem. The writer remarks on the tendency to widen the scope of sickness insurance so as to embrace all wage earners without restrictions as to the nature of the occupation or undertaking, or as to the character and duration of the employment. Along with this extension of compulsory insurance goes a corresponding extension in benefits. Insurance is no longer confined solely to meeting the immediate needs arising from incapacity. Compensation has become the secondary and prevention and restoration the primary function of any insurance system designed to economize human energy. Little by little the idea of compensation has yielded to a wider and more genuinely social conception which makes the restoration of the patient the first consideration. Benefits intended to restore the health of the patient are beginning to overtake cash benefits, consequently drugs, medical aid, hospital and dental treatment have taken their places in the schemes of rehabilitation, and the care of the injured person has replaced the former object of merely saving him from starvation.

The sharing of the cost of sickness insurance furnishes a problem difficult of solution. Numerous theories have been advanced as to who should pay the cost. In practice however the money necessary to work sickness insurance is provided by the insured persons, employers, and public authorities. The impossibility of measuring exactly the share of responsibility for the occurrence of the event insured against explains the difficulty which besets the solution of the problem of distribution of cost.

Compulsory sickness insurance is an endeavour to protect the health of the working class family and to maintain the worker's capacity to produce. As such it is an element both important and necessary in the proper economic and social organization of communities.

Industrial Fatigue Research in Great Britain

The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain recently published their seventh annual report, outlining their work in 1926. This board was established in 1919 as a branch of the Medical Research Council, its object being the special study of industrial health problems and the promotion of better knowledge of the relations of hours of labour and of other conditions of employment, in-

cluding methods of work, to functions of the human body, having regard both to the preservation of health among the workers and to industrial efficiency; and to take steps to secure the co-operation of industries in the fullest practical application of the results of this research work to the needs of industry.

Rest Pauses.—Among the general problems studied by the Board in 1926 the question of the relation of hours of labour to the health and efficiency of the employees was one of the most important. The introduction of rest pauses in a working spell of four and a half or five hours was found to be much appreciated by the workers, and also to react in such a way as to bring about a slight but genuine increase in output, notwithstanding the loss of actual working time. A comparative study of shifts of equal length, but extending over different hours of the day, has been completed and its result will be published shortly.

Personal Susceptibility to Accidents.—Another problem of general interest and importance investigated by the Board during 1926, and in fact since its inception, is that of accident causation. The earliest investigation in 1919 suggested that personal susceptibility may be a much more material factor in accident causation than is generally supposed. It is pointed out that in regard to accidents all workers do not start equal. Some are more liable to suffer casualties than others under the same conditions of risk. The report suggests that the bulk of accidents may occur among a limited number of individuals having a special personal susceptibility. Consideration of these conclusions leads to the important practical inference that the number of industrial accidents might be greatly reduced by the initial exclusion of a comparatively small number of workers from risky occupations. To establish the truth or falsity of this hypothesis the Board applied selected psychological tests to groups of workers numbering 650 in all, and, though no definite conclusion can be drawn as yet, due to the fact that additional data remain to be procured, present indications are that the tests will establish the truth of the personal susceptibility theory.

Another factor in accident causation is the apparent relation which exists between youth and accident rate. Investigation reveals an association between the number of accidents and the number of sicknesses incurred by a given individual, pointing to the existence of a factor common to both. The relation of environmental conditions to accidents in coal mines was investigated, and some evidence

was found that the accident rate is higher in the hotter seams.

The design of machinery was the subject of a preliminary investigation during the year, and it was found that slight adjustments in the operating parts of machines may often lead to greater comfort and ease for the operator. With this object in view a further survey of machines in common use was made and a report is now in course of preparation.

The Board's activities on vocational guidance were confined to an endeavour to demonstrate its possibility rather than to attain results of practical value. Before this can be possible much further research is needed; children must be tested and placed in occupations; their after-histories must be compared with those of children who have not benefited by the test; a comparison should then furnish a clear indication of the value of vocational guidance. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has made provision for a continued study of vocational guidance, and this branch of industrial psychology is expected to make great strides in the future.

The report comments on the attitude of industries toward the scientific study of the human factor in industry. Industrialists have naturally been inclined to devote their attention to the improvement of conditions by recognized practice, rather than by the application of methods which must necessarily be largely experimental. It is important to note that the changes suggested in the Board's reports have one significant characteristic, namely, that improvement of the conditions or methods of work for the worker means an increase in his output (excepting in cases wherein production depends wholly on the machine). Accordingly the introduction of such methods can never be a matter of conflict between the interests of the employer and the worker because these are both affected in the same direction. It is a notable fact that whenever an experimental change, advised by the Board, has proven successful, the new conditions have usually been permanently retained.

The Board recommends the formation of small committees of employers and workmen in the more important industries, in order to discuss and submit for investigation problems affecting the human factor in industry. It would be their work to consider proposals submitted by such bodies as the Board and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, and to take steps to apply experimentally such methods as are regarded as appropriate to the industry concerned.

Increase in Industrial Accidents in Germany

The *Industrial Safety Survey*, published by the International Labour Office, Geneva, contained an article by Dr. Eibel, of the Imperial Insurance Office, Berlin, which discusses the reports of the Industrial Accident Associations on the prevention of accidents for 1925. The writer notes a marked increase in the number of industrial accidents as recorded by all the associations, and suggests various reasons for the increase. These reasons are similar to those given to explain the corresponding increases noted in Canada and the United States (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1927, page 593). Dr. Eibel attributes the increase to the following causes:

"The extension of compulsory insurance to accidents happening on the way to and from work; the inclusion of occupational diseases in accident insurance, and more frequent changes in the staffs of undertakings, which as a result of the uncertain state of business, are frequently compelled to reduce their staffs or to stop work, and, on the resumption of work, to engage workers strange to the undertaking, with whom the danger of accident is appreciably greater than with persons familiar with the work. In many undertakings such changes in staff are estimated by the association concerned at from 300 to 400 per cent of the total number employed. Increase in competition due to the unfavourable economic situation, involving as it does the most exacting demands on men and machines, may also have contributed to the increase in accident figures.

"In many cases," Dr. Eibel continues, "lack of foresight, incapacity, and unskilfulness on the part of the workers is indicated as a cause of accidents. Up to a certain point it is impossible to exonerate the workers from such responsibility. There is, however, at present a lack of reliable information as to the extent to which accidents have been occasioned by circumstances beyond the control of the workers; insufficient lighting, fatigue, mental depression, etc. In numerous cases the owners of undertakings are found to be partly to blame for industrial accidents, where they have allowed insured persons to break regulations, have failed to give the workers the necessary guidance and instructions, or have neglected to prescribe protective measures. It is chiefly the small employers who lay themselves open to such censure."

Dr. Eibel goes on to state the great importance attached by the Accident Associations to the careful special training of persons responsible for the management of undertakings, and, also to the continual inspection of undertakings with the object of improving

accident prevention measures. Co-operation of the workers and employers is fostered in Germany by means of lectures, training courses, lantern slides, films and posters, all of which are destined to keep before the worker's mind the principles of safety by which accidents are to be avoided.

Regulation of Lead Paint in Great Britain

Draft regulations under the Lead Paint (Protection against Poisoning) Act of 1926, were submitted recently by the British government to the Painters and Decorators' Joint Industrial Council, and also to organizations of employers and employees in this industry. (An account of this Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1926, page 693). The regulations affected the shipbuilding, engineering, iron and steel industries, and the railway companies. They asked that certain workpeople who were only occasionally employed on painting should be exempt from the regulations, and also that the prohibition of the dry rubbing-down process should not apply to paint on iron or steel.

It was explained that lead poisoning was caused by inhalation of dust or by absorption into the system. Prohibition of the use of lead paint was not at present practicable, and so the regulations were designed to suppress dust by prohibiting the rubbing down or scraping by a dry process of any surface painted with lead paint, and also to prevent or minimize the absorption of lead into the system by regulations enforcing cleanliness and care.

A complete agreement was reached by the government representatives and the joint council in regard to the regulations.

American Association for Old Age Security

A group of American sociologists, religious leaders and economists has recently constituted the "American Association for Old Age Security," which states the following as its object:—

The aim of the American Association for Old Age Security is to promote, through legislation, adequate provision for the dependent aged in the United States. While the Association will leave the decision as to the exact nature of the pension or insurance system to be adopted to individual States, it hopes to be able to furnish legislators the necessary guidance and information in the working out of the soundest and most expert pension plan. It will draft carefully worked-out legislation for introduction in every State in the Union, and will use all its energies in promoting such legislation until a constructive program of care for the aged has been provided.

RELATIONSHIP OF JOB AND SCHOOL IN APPRENTICE TRAINING

THE following extracts are taken from an article by F. S. Rutherford, assistant director of technical education, Ontario Department of Education, which appeared in the *Contract-Record and Engineering Review* of June 1, 1927.

It is no longer necessary to call attention to the fact that apprentice training on the job in Ontario is practically a thing of the past. Its failure to meet industrial requirements is everywhere evident. Unskilled workmanship is the result of the modern spirit of bulk production. We have been content to secure our skilled workers through immigration from countries where adequate training was still available. Not only has this source been limited, but due to after war conditions, immigration policies have curtailed this supply. It is to be noticed also that the public have begun to realize that trade opportunities as well as professional opportunities should be open to Canadian boys who are being turned out from our own schools. These boys should have the opportunity to enter the trades and become our skilled craftsmen.

Apprentice training in the building trades at present in Ontario is almost non-existent. The cause for this is attributed to various reasons which depend largely upon the source from which the reason comes. Some of these reasons may be stated as follows:

1. Boys are not willing to enter trades, having been trained for "white collar jobs".
2. Organized labour restricts the number of apprentices in each trade.
3. Employers are not willing to train apprentices for fear of losing them to some competitor when trained.
4. The general contractor covering all branches of the building trades does not wish to take time for the training of apprentices, and has often a lack of continuity of work which would make it impossible to complete an apprentice agreement requiring continuous employment.
5. Journeymen have no time for training apprentices on the job.

No doubt some truth is contained in these reasons for the failure of the system, but a study of the reasons points definitely to the necessity for closer co-operation between the employer, the employee, and the educational authority if a satisfactory solution is to be evolved.

Function of the Technical School.—The vocational and technical schools have been organized in most of the towns and cities of the

province to train boys for industrial pursuits. It is recognized that this training, however good, is not complete without actual experience by the learner on the job. The element of time does not enter into school work since the teacher's aim is to develop knowledge and skill rather than speed. These schools have been established by the local communities, assisted by generous aid from federal and provincial funds both for capital and maintenance charges. The industrial or vocational committees which control the building and operation of these schools are composed of certain members of the school boards together with representative employers and employees. These schools are therefore ready and waiting to assist in the training of apprentices within the scope of their respective fields. It should be borne in mind, however, that a technical school does not aim to turn out journeymen, nor does it propose to give training in practical skill only, but to turn out boys who have received a thorough training in the essentials of a general education, and at the same time to furnish a special training in the subjects and operations which are fundamental to the trades and industries in which they expect to become employed. Having taken the regular and special training in such a school, a boy, after completing sufficient time under trade conditions in the industry, should not only become an expert workman, but should have a training which would fit him for a position as foreman and eventually superintendent.

The trade teachers in technical schools are chosen from the ranks of skilled journeymen in the respective trades in order that they may be able to impart information to their pupils which will meet the requirements of the trade when the pupils enter industry.

The technical schools may be said to effectively answer the charge that boys are trained for the white collar jobs. In the experience of the writer, there are hundreds of boys in the industrial courses in Ontario technical and vocational schools who are anxious and willing to take their place in the ranks of industrial trade workers, and in many cases have definitely decided the trade for which they feel they are best adapted and for which they have special aptitude.

Construction Apprenticeship Council.—The apprenticeship plan of the Construction Apprenticeship Council of Ontario is an attempt to get together those organizations interested in the training of apprentices. In the construction industries the employer and em-

ployee both appear to see the need for action and have been able to agree upon a definite scheme. This plan provides for continuous employment for the apprentice over a period of four years with a period of instruction in school for ten weeks during the first two years during which period the apprentice is to be paid an allowance for each day's attendance.

Attitude of Organized Labour.—It is pleasing and encouraging to note the attitude of organized labour towards the training of apprentices. The representatives of the various organizations are unanimous in their willingness to co-operate in any scheme which will provide a satisfactory type of training and thereby produce well-trained journeymen. It is to be recognized at this point that organized labour has taken a very active place in the development of the present vocational school, and it is largely due to their efforts that the federal government saw fit to assist the provinces in promoting a more practical type of secondary education. In this connection, it is interesting to note the attitude of the New York State Federation of Labour with respect to the training of apprentices in the building trades.

"Those engaged in industry both on the employer's and workers' side appreciate and realize the importance and necessity of teaching apprentices all of the various branches of the trade. Through specialization and commercialism the condition is brought about whereby a boy who works in one shop during all the years of his apprentice training is not given an opportunity to learn all there is to know of his trade. Quick and quack methods of turning out mechanics have proven failures in the last few years. The so-called 'American plan,' whereby young men are turned out as specialists, will prove another of these failures. There is no short cut to training mechanics.

"A mechanic in all that the word implies has had practice, experience, and instruction in the various processes of the trade. He knows all of the processes of the trade, the relation of one process to another, and to the finished product. He can perform his work with an economy of material, a high degree of accuracy, and in a minimum of time. These factors of expertness are accomplished by the co-ordination of the brain, the eye, and the hand, and the proper functioning of these factors is only brought about by well-directed apprenticeship training. All sensible employers are in favour of the training of apprentices, as they know a well-trained mechanic is an asset to the industry. He earns the wages he receives, goes about his work in a businesslike way without the necessity of

a highly paid foreman telling him every few minutes what to do and how to do it. He can stand on his own feet.

"Organized labour is in favour of a well-directed apprenticeship plan, as well-trained workers maintaining a high standard for their work can maintain wages commensurate with the quality and quantity of work performed. Such workers take pride in their work and raise the standard of their trade to a higher plane whereby the craft has the respect of the community.

"When all the well-trained mechanics are in an organization there is no fear of an open shop movement.

"The public favours well-trained workers as it knows when work is performed by well-trained mechanics it receives full value for money expended.

"Many of our organizations have, through the co-operation of employers and public vocational schools, arranged courses for the training of their apprentices. The unions who have tried this method are more enthusiastic over the plan and the further they get into it, endorse and recommend it to other organizations."

Canadian National Institute for the Blind

The annual report of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind for the year ending March 31, 1927, records the industrial activities of blind persons in Canada. The broom and basket industries both in Toronto and Ottawa showed improved results during the year, and the educational endeavours fostered by the Institute made a steady advance. In an effort to assist individuals in other professions and occupations the Institute turned its attention chiefly to newsvending, piano-tuning and massaging. In the first of these occupations blind vendors earned on an average of \$16 a week. Piano-tuning as an occupation for blind workmen also made an advance, but massaging, due to the difficulty of securing the active co-operation of the medical profession, was the cause of some discouragement. The Blind Craft Shop, established in 1924 by the Toronto Women's Auxiliary, reported a very successful year with sales amounting to \$14,852.

Commenting on old age pensions the report says: "During the recent session of Parliament an Old Age Pension Bill was passed subject to Provincial participation, but providing the allowance only for the general group of necessitous aged of seventy years or more. The special age amendment requested on behalf of the blind has not as yet been allowed. We confidently hope for such recognition of the needs of the blind during the coming year."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Great Britain and the Hours Convention

The British Government has been repeatedly questioned in Parliament as to its attitude towards the ratification of the eight-hour day convention of the International Labour Conference. On the last occasion on which the subject was discussed (June 2), the Minister of Labour, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, declared that the Government was being pressed on the one side to ratify without properly considering the obstacles, and on the other side, not to ratify under any conditions. The Government was in no way in honour bound to ratify the convention. If a Government representative were voted for the adoption of a draft convention at the International Labour Conference, that he did was to concur in its adoption and its submission to the various governments. There was no obligation on any government to ratify. In the present case the Government was being faced with practical difficulties; for example, there was the question of overtime. The usual view held by lawyers in Great Britain was that, under a strict interpretation of the convention taken by itself, the present overtime system in force in Great Britain would be impossible, whether on the railways, in the engineering trades, or in a trade such as ship repairing. This question was the more important because the interpretation accepted abroad was different and would allow railway overtime, which under the British legal interpretation was impossible. Road transportation involved further difficulties. In the German bill, this was treated as "intermittent work" but it was difficult to reconcile this interpretation with the agreement which had been reached at a conference in London between the Ministers of Labour of Great Britain, Germany and certain other countries, nor would those in Great Britain who desired immediate ratification be content to legislate and administer on the French model, which he did not criticize but which was different from the practice followed hitherto in Great Britain.

The Minister of Labour did not propose that the Government should be stampeded on this question. There were difficulties to be mounted and those who were concerned with them must help the Government to see whether they could not be got out of the way. He was trying to get a statement of the industries in which real difficulty was felt, such as the crucible iron trade, and other trades such as tailoring, in which work was done by piecework.

In conclusion, the Minister declared that this was the most difficult and complicated piece of work in which he had ever been engaged.

Switzerland and Night Work in Bakeries

The Swiss Federal Council on May 20, 1927, submitted to the Federal Assembly a report on the convention concerning night work in bakeries adopted at the Seventh Session of the International Labour Conference. The Federal Council states in its report that experiments have sufficiently proved that it is useless in Switzerland to hope for a satisfactory solution of the question by means of an agreement freely entered into by employers and workers, and that it is therefore only by means of a Federal law that the question can be regulated compulsorily at all. At the present moment it appears that, according to the enquiries and negotiations which have taken place in Switzerland, the most convenient hour for beginning work would be 4 a.m., the rest period falling between 8 p.m. and 4 a.m. In this way account would be taken of all legitimate interests, particularly those of the hotel industry, the importance of which must not be lost sight of, and those of bakeries with electrically-heated ovens.

Had this viewpoint been admitted as a general rule by the Conference, the Federal Council would have proposed to the Federal Assembly to settle the question by fixing the hour for beginning work at 4 a.m., and to ratify the convention. As this was not the case, ratification would seem to be impossible. The present situation is so confused, says the Federal Council, that it does not even permit of presenting a Bill to put the solution advocated into practice.

For the moment, the master bakers are opposed to a statutory regulation of the question, as are also the artisans and employers. As regards the workers, some would accommodate themselves to the Government's proposals, while others go much further, and demand that work should only begin at 6 a.m. The co-operative societies, on the other hand, which are interested in the question both as employers and as consumers, and which have an important following in the workers who are affiliated to them, agree in fixing the hour for beginning work at 4 a.m., but demand that their large bakeries should not be subject to the prohibition of night work.

The Federal Council concludes by stating that in view of the above facts it is not in a position to ratify the convention.

Inspection of Emigrants on Board Ship

Announcement has been made in the British Parliament that the Government proposes to proceed with the ratification of the draft convention which was adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1926 for the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship, and also to accept the recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship. The announcement in question was in the terms following:

His Majesty's Government propose to ratify the draft convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship which was adopted by the Eighth Session of the Conference. His Majesty's Government are advised that ratification will not involve any legislative or administrative changes.

His Majesty's Government are of opinion that the effectiveness of this draft convention would be much enhanced if the adhesion of the other principal maritime countries were secured, and they propose accordingly, in registering the ratification with the Secretariat of the League of Nations, to state that it will become effective only when the draft convention has been ratified by France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway and Spain.

His Majesty's Government propose to accept the recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship which is substantially in accord with existing practice.

Regulation of Forced Labour

At a recent session of the Committee of Experts on Native Labour of the International Labour Office, the fundamental principles for the regulation of forced labour contained in the preliminary report on the question prepared by the International Labour Office were considered and approved, with modifications in some cases.

The Committee, the members of which are exceptionally qualified to deal with the subject under consideration, took the view that the object of the regulation of forced labour was to prevent such abuses as might exist in the system, but that the real aim to be pursued was to expedite the abolition of forced labour of any kind whatsoever. They therefore agreed that strict conditions should be fulfilled before recourse should be had to it.

Forced labour of women and children is, in the opinion of the Committee, not permissible: the principle it approved in this connection permits the exercise of compulsion on adult able-bodied males only. The Committee also approved the important principle that forced labour should always be paid for, except in cases of *force majeure* and emer-

gencies, such as floods, fire, etc., and in what is described as ordinary routine sanitary work in a village.

Publications

Three Reports have recently been issued by the International Labour Office dealing with the subject of (1) Freedom of Association; (2) Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery; and (3) Sickness Insurance, these being questions discussed at the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference, held in Geneva in May and June last. Freedom of Association is a subject of obvious interest at the present time, and this survey of the situation throughout the world will be of great value to all concerned with the problem.

The second report, on Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery, surveys the systems in various countries of fixing and regulating minimum wages; examines the principles underlying the several systems; describes the methods of grouping individuals for minimum wage purposes; considers the problems of inspection and enforcement; and is completed by a succinct summary of minimum wage legislation, country by country.

The third report, on Sickness Insurance, is on familiar lines, summarizing the views of the various Governments as to the form of international agreement which should be provided on this subject. The report also constitutes a valuable guide to existing practice throughout the world as regards sickness insurance.

Minimum Wages and Conciliation

Under the title "Towards Industrial Peace" the League of Nations Union of Great Britain is publishing a report of the proceedings of the Conference organized by the Union and held in London last February, on "Systems of fixing minimum wages and methods of conciliation and arbitration."

The primary object of the Conference was to focus public attention on questions of current importance, including one which was to come before the Tenth Session of the International Labour Conference. It was attended by a large number of officials of industrial organizations and individuals interested in the problems to be considered.

"Automotive Transportation and Railroads"

The Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers' Association has recently published a pamphlet on "Automotive Transportation and Railroads," giving the results of a study of the relationships now developing between the newer and older forms of transport, and estimating the economic effects and the future developments of automobile traffic. The report first of all shows the economic importance of the motor vehicle industry, emphasizing its immense output, which is equalled by no other single industry in the United States. On December 31, 1926, the total number of motor vehicles registered in the country was 22,330,000, and during the year manufacturers produced 4,259,425 additional motor vehicles with a wholesale value close to \$3,000,000,000. When to that total is added the wholesale value of 63,000,000 tires for replacement (\$775,000,000) and the wholesale price of parts and accessories (\$600,000,000) the grand total is about four and a half billion dollars.

Since 1923 the products of motor vehicle manufacturing plants have increased in much greater degree than those of any other industry, and the motor vehicle product is now firmly established in first place. According to estimates published in 1926 by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, the number of persons employed in this industry, directly and indirectly, was then 3,445,642 or about eight per cent of all persons gainfully employed. Included in this total are the employees of 53,366 distributing agencies, 51,715 public garages, 83,758 service stations and repair shops, and 66,584 supply stores.

These figures do not include the Canadian branches of American producers, but some figures showing the progress of the industry in Canada may be quoted from a recent report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During the year 1926 there were 204,727 motor cars manufactured in Canada, an increase of 26 per cent over the output in 1925. The total production value for the industry in 1926 was \$133,598,456 as compared with \$105,835,388 in 1925. Eleven companies produced cars and trucks in Canada during the year. Capital employed by these concerns amounted to \$82,791,968. The automobile industry absorbed 11,905 Canadian workmen; salary payments during the year amounted to \$3,913,865, and wages totalled \$736,939 making a total of \$19,650,804 for salaries and wages. The export of motor vehicles and parts from Canada for 1926 totalled \$38,222,387.

Proceeding to discuss the relationship developing between the highway and rail transport the report deals with the question of freight transportation by motor truck as compared with railroad transportation. Basing its conclusion on figures published by the United States Bureau of Public Roads the report states that it does not appear that truck transportation on rural highways will increase in a degree that will be competitively injurious to railroads. The "ton-miles" covered by trucks competing with railroads in 1926 numbered approximately 9,366,500,000, as compared with 488,577,875,000 ton-miles covered by the railway freight cars. The railroads are becoming active in utilizing trucks for supplementary service and this is probably as far as their use will proceed.

In the field of passenger transportation, however, motor vehicles have seriously encroached upon railroad passenger traffic. Data furnished by the Bureau of Public Roads indicate that passenger motor vehicles on the rural highways last year travelled 122,000,000,000 passenger miles, as compared with 35,487,000,000 passenger miles covered by the railroads. As a result many local trains on light traffic branch lines are a liability instead of an asset, and the railroad companies are endeavouring to reclaim a part of their lost traffic by substituting motor coaches on the highway for the almost empty passenger train by rail. The motor vehicle has therefore become a strong economic factor in transportation, though it is a difficult task to determine the limits of its economic possibilities. An investigation held to determine this precise point shows that the most successful companies are those which confine their operations to distances of not more than sixty miles. Many cases of failure have been noted in companies which engaged in longer distance activity, which has been greatly hampered by competition among the truckers. Moreover the tendency of the railroad companies to improve their services tends to lessen the demand for long distance motor vehicle transportation. The loss of relatively long distance passenger traffic has effected the railroads most of all, and they have partly overcome this loss by establishing supplementary motor-bus service in some localities. The railroad companies have recognized the fact that motor transportation has come to stay, and are seeking to co-operate with the motor owners so as to improve transportation facilities without lowering the standard of railway train service.

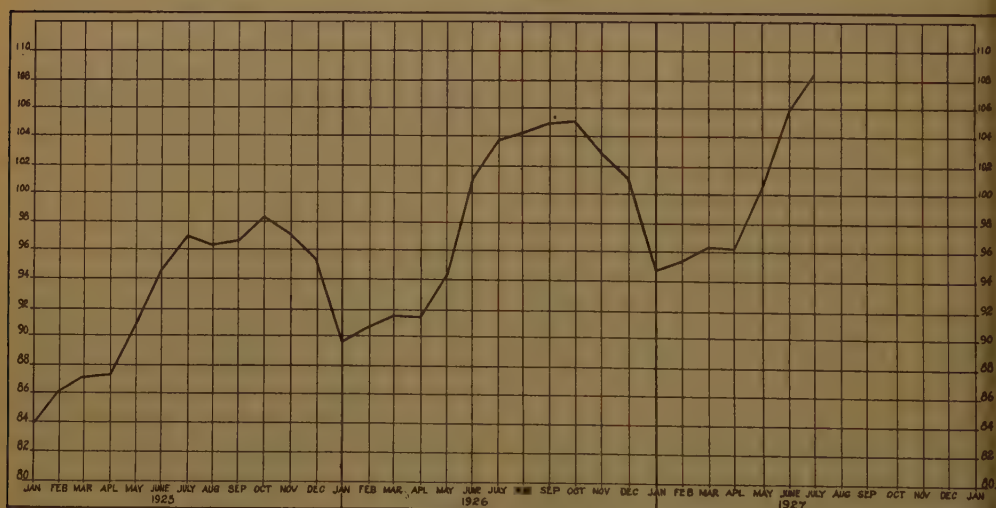
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927, AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS MAKING RETURNS TO THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

THERE were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,137 firms employing 896,956 workers, or 21,866 more than on June 1. This increase, which was rather larger than on July 1 of any other year of the record, brought the index number to 108.4, as compared with 105.9 in the preceding month, and with 103.7, 96.8, 95.9, 99.5, 91.1 and 87.5 at the beginning of July in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, and 1921, respectively. The situation continues to be decidedly more favourable than in any other month of the years since 1920, as may be seen from the following chart.

workers, as against 68,310 in the preceding month. This increase of over 6,100 persons brought employment to a higher level than in any other month in the last three years, the index standing at 100.5, as compared with 91.1 on July 1, 1926. Construction recorded the most pronounced improvement, but there were also gains in logging, mining, services and some other groups. Manufacturing and transportation, on the other hand, were slacker.

Quebec.—Construction, transportation, manufacturing, services and trade reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally slack, as river-driving finished. The forces of the 1,354 co-operating

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

General improvement was registered in all industries except logging, which showed seasonal curtailment. The largest gains were reported in construction, in which they were greater than on July 1 of any other year of the record.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was favourable in all provinces, the most noteworthy expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 546 firms employing 74,454

employers aggregated 257,789 persons, compared with 252,384 on June 1. Although this advance involved fewer workers than that registered on the corresponding date last year, the index then was rather lower; employment at the beginning of July, 1927, was, in fact, at the highest level so far recorded.

Ontario.—Continued but smaller expansion was noted in Ontario, where the 2,791 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 364,642 employees, or 3,220 more than on June 1. Manufacturing and logging registered between-season dullness, while considerable

ains were shown in construction, transportation, mining and trade. Larger increases were indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index then was over five points lower.

Prairie Provinces.—The greatest gains in this area were in construction, manufacturing, transportation, services and communications, while logging (in which the movement was seasonal) showed a decline. Data were compiled from 775 employers with an aggregate staff of 118,556 workers, as against 113,998 in their last report. This increase of 4,558 workers exceeded that registered on July 1, 1926, while the level of employment was higher than on the same date in any other year of the record.

British Columbia.—The advances in British Columbia were the largest ever reported on July 1, and the index, at 122.9, was at its maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. A total working force of 85,515 persons was employed by the 671 firms whose data were received and who had 78,976 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly canneries and lumber mills, construction and services recorded the most marked gains, while logging afforded less employment.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, only two—Hamilton and Windsor (with the other Border Cities) showed reduced activity, while in Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the trend was decidedly favourable.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal continued to advance, particularly in the manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade groups. A combined working force of 20,201 persons was indicated by the 722 co-operating employers, who had 118,191 on June 1. The gains noted on July, 1926, were not so extensive, and the index then was considerably lower, as it was on the same date in every other year of the record.

Quebec.—Further improvement brought the index number in Quebec to 112.7, the highest point reached since the record for this city was commenced in 1922. Statements were tabulated from 95 firms employing 10,615 employees, compared with 10,276 in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction registered practically all the increase.

Toronto.—Manufacturing, notably in food and printing establishments, construction and trade reported increased activity. The 800 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 928 employees to 105,003 at the beginning of July. Much smaller gains were noted on the corresponding date last year, when employment was in less volume.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 136 employers with 11,610 persons on their pay-lists, compared with 11,267 in the preceding month. Most of the expansion took place in construction, but manufactures were also busier. The additions to payroll exceeded those indicated on July 1, 1926, and the index continued to be several points higher than it was last summer.

Hamilton.—There were minor losses in personnel in Hamilton, but employment continued at a higher level than on the same date last year; 147 workers were released from the forces of 201 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 30,251 on the date under review. Construction was busier, but manufacturing was seasonally dull.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.—Further curtailment in employment in automobile plants in the Border Cities caused a reduction of 1,808 persons in the staffs of the 90 reporting employers, who had 9,202 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1926, when smaller declines were reported.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing, construction, transportation and communications registered advances that brought employment to a higher level than at the beginning of July in any other year of the record. An aggregate working force of 28,347 employees was reported by the co-operating firms; this was 738 more than on June 1. The improvement registered on the corresponding date a year ago was less extensive.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued to be favourable, according to data from 236 establishments employing 26,750 workers, as against 26,143 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, but communications and some other industries also reported improvement. A small decline was noted by the firms making returns for July 1, 1926, when the index stood at 115.3, as compared with 122.8 on the date under review.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table II.

NOTE.—Number employed by the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ALL EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND OF DOMINION EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
July 1. 1921	87.5	89.0	87.2	84.2	94.7	92.6	80.9
" 1. 1922	91.1	92.6	88.0	80.2	99.7	99.2	84.2
" 1. 1923	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	93.6
" 1. 1924	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Jan. 1. 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1.	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	83.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1.	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
April 1.	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1.	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1.	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1.	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1.	98.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1.	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1.	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1.	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1.	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1. 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1.	90.7	85.1	92.6	85.1	96.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1.	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
April 1.	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1.	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1.	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1.	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1.	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1.	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	95.9
Oct. 1.	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	95.7
Nov. 1.	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1.	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1. 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1.	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1.	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
April 1.	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1.	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1.	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1.	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Relative weight of employment by districts and in manufacturing as at July 1, 1927.	100.0	8.3	28.7	40.7	13.2	9.1	54.4

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1. 1923	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4		87.7	100.3
" 1. 1924	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Jan. 1. 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb. 1.	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar. 1.	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
April 1.	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May 1.	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June 1.	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1.	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1.	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept. 1.	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct. 1.	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov. 1.	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1.	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan. 1. 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1.	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1.	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
April 1.	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1.	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1.	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1.	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.8	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1.	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1.	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1.	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1.	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1.	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1. 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1.	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1.	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
April 1.	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1.	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1.	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1.	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Relative weight of employment by Cities as at July 1, 1927.	13.4	1.2	11.7	1.3	3.4	1.0	3.2	3.0

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY INDUSTRIES (JAN. 1920=100)

Industries	¹ Relative Weight	July 1 1927	June 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925	July 1 1924	July 1 1923
Manufacturing.....	54.4	98.7	98.8	95.3	89.1	87.7	93.6
Animal products—edible.....	2.1	117.9	112.1	107.3	105.4	101.3	94.9
Fur and products.....	.1	86.9	83.0	88.4	81.9	81.1	91.8
Leather and products.....	1.9	79.1	78.7	76.3	69.8	74.7	78.2
Lumber and products.....	6.4	116.4	111.9	118.1	116.2	111.9	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber.....	4.3	141.0	132.5	147.3	148.0	142.8	151.0
Furniture.....	1.0	89.7	89.2	84.8	79.0	71.6	76.8
Other lumber products.....	1.1	82.5	82.9	79.4	73.1	74.4	85.1
Musical instruments.....	.3	70.1	69.8	69.4	56.3	55.7	65.0
Plant products—edible.....	3.1	98.9	97.0	96.0	97.0	91.2	94.9
Pulp and paper products.....	6.7	116.9	117.2	110.0	102.1	99.9	104.9
Pulp and paper.....	3.5	133.2	135.1	124.0	110.5	106.8	115.8
Paper products.....	.8	96.1	96.2	91.3	85.9	84.6	90.6
Printing and publishing.....	2.4	105.2	103.8	99.9	97.6	96.9	96.9
Rubber products.....	1.6	100.4	99.5	85.0	86.9	71.0	77.9
Textile products.....	8.3	96.3	98.0	92.2	87.7	81.1	87.3
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	3.3	117.0	117.4	105.5	100.6	84.7	97.8
Hosiery and knit goods.....	1.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	91.0	87.9	94.4
Garments and personal furnishings.....	2.4	73.0	73.6	73.2	72.1	72.1	74.3
Other textile products.....	1.0	107.2	114.0	98.8	97.0	89.5	91.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors.....	1.4	104.1	105.8	98.0	100.6	98.5	100.2
Wood distillates and extracts.....	.0	110.2	95.8	101.2	89.1	108.2	101.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	.7	87.0	80.1	83.8	79.7	83.7	89.2
Clay, glass and stone products.....	1.2	109.8	105.7	106.4	93.2	94.1	102.7
Electric current.....	1.5	140.5	134.4	131.9	135.2	129.1	123.0
Electrical apparatus.....	1.2	131.7	130.0	119.5	109.6	108.3	103.8
Iron and steel products.....	14.3	83.1	83.5	85.5	72.9	76.0	85.0
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	1.5	65.1	68.6	61.6	52.2	57.8	77.5
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	1.2	82.7	83.2	76.0	70.9	68.1	76.6
Agricultural implements.....	1.0	87.6	90.1	90.1	59.2	55.2	65.0
Land vehicles.....	6.3	94.4	98.7	100.1	88.8	98.8	103.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	.4	33.4	34.3	31.1	34.8	39.7	27.4
Heating appliances.....	.6	89.5	88.9	88.0	82.8	75.4	91.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	.7	108.0	105.2	98.3	75.8	80.9	93.5
Foundry and machine shop products.....	.6	85.2	88.0	83.8	73.0	59.5	88.9
Other iron and steel products.....	2.0	82.4	82.5	80.2	72.3	68.0	79.6
Non-ferrous metal products.....	1.9	111.3	110.9	96.6	79.7	84.0	90.8
Mineral products.....	1.2	112.1	109.5	107.8	110.8	106.8	107.6
Miscellaneous.....	.5	91.2	94.4	86.2	82.3	83.2	90.2
Logging.....	1.8	38.9	48.1	44.3	38.2	43.1	48.4
Mineral products.....	5.1	101.9	100.9	95.4	97.2	99.9	101.6
Coal.....	2.9	83.3	83.0	79.0	77.5	85.2	92.8
Metallic ores.....	1.4	166.1	164.3	151.2	157.3	154.1	127.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal).....	.8	117.8	114.0	109.0	109.6	95.2	107.3
Communications.....	2.9	123.4	120.6	118.2	112.6	111.7	103.4
Telegraphs.....	.6	129.8	125.1	123.6	115.4	108.7	104.6
Telephones.....	2.3	121.8	119.4	116.8	111.9	112.5	103.1
Transportation.....	13.1	115.9	113.5	111.4	106.2	110.0	112.2
Street railways and cartage.....	2.3	119.5	118.4	117.9	111.3	114.6	116.8
Steam railways.....	9.0	104.3	102.0	99.3	96.9	101.6	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring.....	1.8	235.1	229.1	232.5	198.6	192.9	209.5
Construction and Maintenance.....	13.9	235.1	197.8	216.8	187.5	175.8	169.1
Building.....	4.5	193.0	179.4	183.8	135.4	130.4	127.5
Highway.....	3.3	3,400.6	1,922.8	2,398.9	2,873.4	1,763.2	2,766.5
Railway.....	6.1	174.9	161.0	175.9	149.2	159.9	163.2
Tramways.....	1.8	135.4	126.0	126.0	122.9	122.5	115.1
Hotels and restaurants.....	1.0	143.3	125.2	134.5	135.0	136.9	128.7
Professional.....	.2	124.2	124.0	112.0	112.8	111.4	102.3
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	.6	128.2	127.6	118.5	107.8	106.1	100.6
Trade.....	7.0	106.8	105.7	98.4	93.8	92.1	92.3
Retail.....	4.7	109.4	108.4	97.6	94.3	89.9	90.1
Wholesale.....	2.3	101.6	100.7	100.0	92.8	96.2	96.2
Industries.....	100.0	108.4	105.9	103.7	96.8	95.9	99.5

¹The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review

Manufacturing Industries

Fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, mineral products, boot and shoe and electrical apparatus factories registered

tered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants. The 3,892 co-operating manufacturers employed 487,723 operatives, as against 487,145 in the preceding month. Although more pronounced gains were indicated

in this division on July 1, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs on a larger scale than on July 1 of any other year of the record were shown in this group, 1,162 workers being taken on by the 238 reporting establishments, which had 19,205 in their employ. Much of the improvement took place in fish canneries in British Columbia, but dairies and meat preserving plants in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces were also busier. The index number on July 1, 1927, was at the highest point so far reached in this record.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 192 manufacturers in this group employing 17,139 persons, as compared with 17,009 in the preceding month. Most of this increase took place in boot and shoe factories in Ontario and Quebec. The situation was rather better than on the corresponding date in the last five years.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills reported heightened activity, while container, match and other wood using industries, except vehicles, also showed improvement. The gains, however, were not so pronounced as on July 1, 1926, when the index number was somewhat higher. A combined working force of 57,307 employees was reported by the 724 co-operating firms; this was 2,296 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces shared in the upward movement.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in canneries, together with an increase in personnel in biscuit factories caused a considerable advance in the vegetable food group, but this was partly offset by losses in sugar refineries and some other divisions. Returns were received from 311 manufacturers with 27,336 operatives, as against 26,771 in their last report. There were reductions in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while the tendency was decidedly favourable in Ontario and British Columbia. Much larger advances were noted at the beginning of July a year ago, but the index number then however was slightly lower.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Continued, though less extensive expansion was shown in the pulp and paper group; printing and publishing was decidedly more active, but pulp and paper mills released some employees. The result was an increase of 309 workers in the staffs of the 471 establishments furnishing data, which employed 60,271 on the date under review. Although more pronounced advances were reported on July 1, 1926, employ-

ment then was at a lower level. A contraction was recorded in the Maritime Provinces, but elsewhere improvement was shown, particularly in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—Further, though smaller gains were indicated in rubber factories, chiefly in Ontario and Quebec. This gain contrasts with the slight reduction registered on July 1 last year, when employment was in considerably less volume. Statistics were tabulated from 32 firms with 14,326 persons in their employ on the date under review, as compared with 14,179 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—Curtailement of operations was reported by the 515 co-operating textile manufacturers who employed 74,440 workers, or 1,179 less than at the beginning of June. The largest losses were in knitting mills and head-wear factories, although the production of woollen and silk goods also showed a falling-off. Practically all the contraction took place in Ontario. Minor increases were indicated on the corresponding date in 1926, but the index number then was several points lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division declined slightly, according to statistics received from 107 establishments, whose staffs dropped from 12,534 persons on June 1, to 12,378 at the beginning of July. There were reductions in Quebec, while in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces the trend was upward. Rather greater losses were shown on the same date last year, when the situation was not so favourable.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were tabulated from 111 firms in this group, employing 6,688 workers, or 131 less than in their last report. The Maritime Provinces and Ontario registered the bulk of this shrinkage, which involved slightly fewer workers than that indicated on July 1, 1926. Employment then was not so active.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Continued advances on a larger scale than on the corresponding date a year ago were noted in building material plants at the beginning of July, when the 112 co-operating establishments enlarged their forces by 383 persons to 10,795. All provinces shared in the upward movement, which, however, was most pronounced in Ontario and Quebec. Conditions were better than in the summer of any other year of the record.

Electric Current.—Continued improvement was recorded in electric current plants on July

the gains being shown mainly in Quebec and the Western Provinces. A combined working force of 13,096 persons was employed by the 88 producers whose returns were received, and who reported 12,724 in the preceding month. Although the additions to staff indicated at the beginning of July last year were somewhat larger, the level of employment then was lower.

Electrical apparatus.—There was an increase of 127 in the payroll of the 39 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 10,335 employees on July 1. Ontario and Quebec registered practically all this gain, which involved almost the same number of persons as were added to staffs on July 1, 1926. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus then, however, was much smaller.

Iron and Steel Products.—The trend of employment in iron and steel factories was downward, as is usually the case in the summer; the largest losses took place in automobile works, but there were also recessions in rolling mills, foundries, agricultural implement plants, and some other divisions. Returns were compiled from 636 employers, whose forces aggregated 128,519 workers, as against 132,113 in the preceding month. Although this reduction was slightly larger than that noted on the corresponding date in 1926, the index then was practically the same as on the date under review. The bulk of the shrinkage took place in Ontario, but there were also declines in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere employment advanced.

Mineral Products.—Employment in mineral products continued to expand, the increase exceeding that of July 1, 1926, when the situation was less favourable. The 74 co-operative manufacturers reported 10,342 workers, or more than on June 1. A large share of these additionally employed workers were taken on in oil refineries and other divisions of the group in Quebec and the Western provinces.

Logging

The conclusion of river-driving operations at many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 24 persons being released from the staffs of the 221 reporting firms, who employed 14 on July 1. This decline involves approximately the same number of workers as noted on the corresponding date a year ago, when the index was rather higher.

Mining

Coal.—There was a small increase in employment in the staffs of 89 coal mines, in which 25,978 men were employed as compared with 25,895 in their last report. Minor gains in the Maritime Provinces were partly offset by slight losses in the Western coal-fields. Much more pronounced improvement was indicated on July 1, 1926, but the index number then was several points lower.

Metallic ores.—Continued, though smaller advances were reported in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario. Statements were tabulated from 53 operators employing 12,417 workers, or 128 more than at the beginning of June. The index number stood at 166.1, the highest point yet reached in this record. An insignificant increase was registered on the corresponding date in 1926.

Non-metallic minerals other than coal.—Additions to pay-rolls on a greater scale than at the beginning of July in most years of the record were made in non-metallic mineral mines, 67 of which employed 7,289 persons, or 239 more than in their last report. Quarrying in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario absorbed most of these extra workers. The index number was higher than in any other month since 1920.

Communications

Further gains exceeding those shown on the same date last year were registered in this group, in which 593 additional persons were employed by the 186 companies and branches making returns. They had 25,687 on their payrolls, a larger number than has ever before been indicated in this record. Telegraphs and telephones both reported heightened activity, more marked advances being indicated by the latter.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Employment in the local transportation group advanced slightly at the beginning of July; 111 firms reported 20,597 workers in their employ, as against 20,436 in the preceding month. In Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia the tendency was favourable, but there were declines in Ontario. Considerably greater expansion was registered on July 1, 1926, but the index number then was rather lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 100 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group, showed

that they employed 80,372 workers at the beginning of July, or 1,780 more than in the preceding month. This advance was a good deal larger than that noted on the same date a year ago; employment was then below its level at the time of writing. There were important increases in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—In contrast with the pronounced reductions in employment registered in this group at the beginning of July a year ago, there was a moderate increase in employment in water transportation on the date under review, when 59 companies reported 16,295 employees, an increase of 329 over the preceding month. Conditions were rather better than on July 1, 1926. There was seasonal curtailment in the Maritime Provinces, while in Quebec and Ontario improvement was shown.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued important advances in employment were noted in building construction, the gains exceeding those registered on the same date in any other year of the record, while the index number, standing at 193.0, was also at its peak for the beginning of July in the years since 1920. The 446 co-operating contractors employed 40,128 workers, as compared with 36,746 in the preceding month. All provinces reported expansion, but the additions to staffs in Ontario were much the largest.

Highway.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance was greatly augmented at the date under review, when the 144 firms furnishing data reported 29,687 workers, or 12,578 more than on June 1. Employment in this work was at the maximum since the record was instituted in 1920. Marked advances were shown generally, the largest taking place in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario.

Railway.—A combined working force of 54,809 workers was reported by the 37 contractors and superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 50,534 at the beginning of June. All provinces except British Columbia shared in this gain, which was most noteworthy in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Rather smaller additions to staffs were noted on July 1 last year; the index number then,

however, was one point higher than on the date under review, when it stood at 174.9.

Services

Continued and greater expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 172 employers with 16,618 persons on their staffs, as compared with 15,470 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer hotel season caused most of the gain which exceeded that reported on July 1 on any other year of the record, while employment was at the highest level, so far reached. The tendency was favourable in all provinces, but the largest increases were in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

Improvement on a larger scale than in most years since 1920 was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments showed heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 560 firms having 62,942 persons in their employ, or 516 more than at the beginning of June. The additions to staffs in Quebec and Ontario were most marked. The index number, at 106.8, was higher than on July 1 in any other year of the record.

Tables I, II and III give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively. The columns headed "Relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making return on July 1, 1927.

Women's Minimum Wages in Quebec

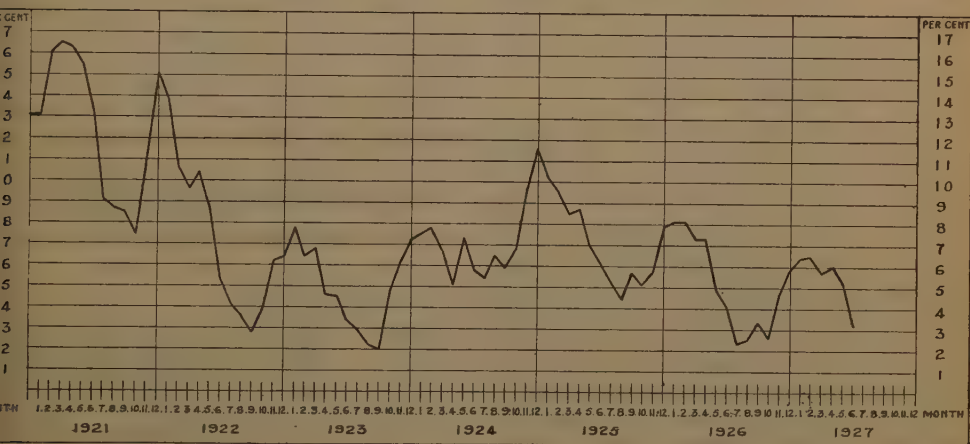
The Minimum Wage Commission of the Province of Quebec is stated to have completed an investigation into the wages paid to women in the printing and allied trades in the province, and it is anticipated that an official schedule of minimum wages will be in force in September. The commission has also opened an inquiry into conditions of female employment in the confectionery and biscuit industries. Orders 1 and 2, respectively governing employment in laundries, dyeworks, etc., in Montreal and district and in the rest of the province, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, March, 1927, and December, 1926.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS AT THE CLOSE OF JUNE, 1927

THE term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades or who are idle because of illness, are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in an industrial dispute are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that

3.1. In the remaining provinces with the exception of New Brunswick, there were nominal increases in employment, while the New Brunswick reduction was practically negligible. The advance in employment over June last year was mostly centred in the Province of Quebec, which as in the previous comparison indicated an increase of almost 5 per cent. Nova Scotia and Alberta unions also registered heightened activity, but in lesser volume than in Quebec, while in New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia there were

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS
Quarterly 1916-1921, Monthly 1922-1926



ch figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The situation among local trade unions during June continued the favourable trend of the previous month, rapidly attaining the usual summer level of activity. For this month returns were tabulated from 1,561 labour organizations with 167,711 members, 5,410 or a percentage of 3.2 of whom were without work contrast with an unemployment percentage 5.2 in the previous month. A greater volume of work was afforded also than in the last year when 4.1 per cent of the members were reported idle. In comparison with the returns for May, Quebec with considerable improvement in its garment trades, registered the most substantial gain, namely that of nearly 5 per cent and was followed by 4 per cent gain in Nova Scotia. The Ontario situation remained unchanged, the unemployment percentage in both cases standing at

slight contractions in the amount of work afforded. In Manitoba no change in the situation occurred.

A separate tabulation was made of unemployment conditions at the end of June among trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. In Montreal the situation improved considerably over May, the percentage out of work on June 30 being 4.9 as against 12.1 at the close of the previous month. The June unemployment percentage was, however, the largest registered of any of the cities. Halifax, Toronto, and Vancouver, each with 4.1 per cent of idleness, were next in line, followed by 3.4 per cent in St. John, while Regina with 1.6 per cent of inactivity indicated little variation from the May level.

The accompanying chart shows the curve of unemployment by months from 1921 to date. During June, the curve continued in the down-

ward course of the previous month, but the decline was more precipitous. The trend was parallel to that of the same month in 1926, although the level attained during June this year was lower than last.

In the manufacturing industries reports were tabulated from 422 unions with 47,443 members, 3.8 per cent of whom were idle in comparison with percentages of 8.9 in May and 8.3 in June last year. Apart from the substantial improvement among garment workers there were practically no outstanding changes in either comparisons though several of the trades showed slight fluctuations. Iron and steel workers and paper makers registered small increases in employment in comparison with May and jewelry, glass and leather workers and metal polishers showed reductions, while in comparison with June last year the situation for printing tradesmen, woodworkers and papermakers improved slightly and that for cigar makers, leather, glass and iron and steel workers was less favourable.

From the coal mining regions reports were tabulated from 31 local unions with 12,605 members, 3.6 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 8.5 per cent in May. This gain was all attributable to improved conditions in Nova Scotia and Alberta, while in British Columbia there was no change, all members being reported at work. In comparison with the returns for June last year, when 6.4 per cent of the members were idle, the situation for Nova Scotia miners improved; in Alberta there was very little change and in British Columbia all members as last year were reported fully engaged. Quarry workers in Nova Scotia registered the same percentage of idle members as in May and asbestos miners in Quebec no unemployment.

The volume of unemployment among building tradesmen was slightly less than in May, though considerably above the June level last year. Returns were tabulated during June from 170 unions of these tradesmen with 18,421 members, 1.481 or 8.0 per cent of whom were idle as compared with 9.3 per cent in May and 4.4 per cent in June last year. Hod carriers and building labourers and carpenters and joiners were the only tradesmen to register contractions in employment in comparison with May and these were not pronounced. Of the gains in the remaining trades the most substantial were among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, plumbers and steamfitters, bridge and structural iron workers and tile layers, lathers and roofers. In comparison with the returns for June last year employment was more plentiful for steam shovel

and dredgemen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers and tile layers, lathers and roofers, but more than offsetting declines were recorded by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, electrical workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and hod carriers and building labourers.

The transportation division showed little change during June from the level in May, there being 2.2 per cent of unemployment reported at the end of June as compared with 2.1 per cent in the previous month. The steam railway division, whose returns constitute over 82 per cent of the entire group membership reporting indicated a nominal adverse change, as did also the street and electric railway division, and the improvement among navigation workers was not quite sufficient to counteract these reductions. During June last year 2.0 per cent of idleness was reported in the transportation industry as a whole, the decline during June this year in comparison, being apparent both among steam and street and electric railway employees and

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Pr. Edw. Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
June 1919.....	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
June 1920.....	6	4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
June 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.3
June 1922.....	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
June 1923.....	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
June 1924.....	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
Jan., 1925.....	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
Feb., 1925.....	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March, 1925.....	8.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.3	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April, 1925.....	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May, 1925.....	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.6
June, 1925.....	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July, 1925.....	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
Aug., 1925.....	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
Sept., 1925.....	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	8	2.6	5.2	5.7
Oct., 1925.....	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
Nov., 1925.....	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
Dec., 1925.....	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9
Jan., 1926.....	17.8	2.8	8.6	8.4	7.6	5.6	4.2	6.9	8.1
Feb., 1926.....	22.2	2.2	6.6	7.9	8.7	8.7	6.8	6.7	8.1
Mar., 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
April, 1926.....	17.2	1.8	11.0	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.6	7.9	7.3
May, 1926.....	4.1	2.6	10.0	2.8	1.8	2.3	7.2	3.0	4.9
June, 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	8	4.9	2.6	4.1
July, 1926.....	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.6	6	5.3	4.0	2.3
Aug., 1926.....	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	5.0	3.9	2.5
Sept., 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Oct., 1926.....	1.2	1.1	3.6	2.3	4	1.4	8	5.6	2.6
Nov., 1926.....	1.3	2.1	4.9	4.0	2.2	9	6.7	10.0	4.7
Dec., 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Jan., 1927.....	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb., 1927.....	3.8	3.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
March, 1927.....	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
April, 1927.....	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May 1927.....	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June 1927.....	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and logging	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations	
1910	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1920	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1921	35	27	26	13	15	2	2	4	46	0	38	2	0	3	4	23	14	3	3	4	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	3	2
1922	27	4	27	13	13	2	0	4	5	3	23	0	2	0	3	23	14	3	3	4	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	3	2
1923	27	4	27	13	13	2	0	4	5	3	23	0	2	0	3	23	14	3	3	4	5	0	1	1	1	0	0	9	0	0	3	2
1924	0	0	9	2	1	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1925	11	0	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1926	6	5	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1927	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1928	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1929	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1930	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1931	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1932	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1933	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1934	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1935	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1936	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1937	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1938	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1939	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1940	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1941	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1942	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1943	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1944	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1945	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1946	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1947	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1948	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1949	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1950	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1951	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1952	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1953	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1954	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1955	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1956	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1957	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1958	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1959	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1960	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1961	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1962	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1963	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1964	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1965	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1966	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1967	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1968	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1969	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1970	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1971	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1972	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1973	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1974	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11	22	2	8	10	0	2	4	2	6	0	0	4	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	8	1	0	4	2
1975	8	3	10	8	5	10	9	11</																								

among navigation workers. The changes throughout, however, were small.

A separate tabulation is made for longshore workers from whom 11 reports were received during June, indicating a membership of 6,946 persons, 1,287 of whom or a percentage of 18.5 were unemployed. A nominal decline was registered as compared with May when the unemployment percentage stood at 17.2 and a slight improvement over June last year when 19.2 per cent of the members were without work.

From federal and civic government employees 137 unions reported with 12,524 members, .5 per cent of whom were idle as compared with .1 per cent in May, and no unemployment in June last year. Federal employees for each month used here for comparative purposes, reported all their members at work, but among civic employees there was .1 per cent of idleness during June as against .3 per cent in May and no inactivity in June last year.

Reports were received from 107 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades with 4,935 members, 5.0 per cent of whom were out of

work as compared with 6.6 per cent in May. Employment for all tradesmen in the group including hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees, barbers and stationery engineers and firemen, was somewhat better than in May. In comparison with the returns for June last year when 3.4 per cent of idleness was recorded. Stationery engineers and firemen, hotel and restaurant employees and barbers were afforded less work, but slightly improved conditions existed among theatre and stage employees.

Fishermen with three unions reporting a membership of 1,355 persons showed scarcely any unemployment, as compared with 5.9 per cent in May and 1.4 in June last year. Lumber workers and loggers were fully engaged as in both the previous month and June, 1926.

Table I on page 876 summarizes the returns by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1924 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1925, to date, and table II on page 877 represents the percentages of unemployment reported in the different groups of industries for the same months.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS FOR JUNE, 1927

THE volume of business transacted in the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during the month of June, 1927, recorded a decline of over 3 per cent when comparison is made both with the work carried on during last month and also with that of the corresponding period a year ago. The most marked decline from last year was in the construction group, transportation also showing a reduction, though in a lesser degree. Logging, farming, communication and trade, however, registered gains under both comparison while changes in the other groups were comparatively small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1925, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, the computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noted that the curve of vacancies, in relation to applications declined slightly during the first half of the month, but showed an upward trend during the latter half of the period, while the curve of placements in relation to applications rose gradually throughout the month. In neither instance, however, did the curve attain the level reached at the close of June, 1926, there being a decline of 5 points and 3 points respectively. The ratio of vacan-

cies to each one hundred applications was 77.9 and 80.1 during the first and second half of June, 1927, in contrast with the ratio of 85.9 and 85.0 during the same periods in 1926. The ratio of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review was 72.6 and 74.8 as compared with 76.3 and 77.7 during the corresponding month a year ago.

A summary of the reports from the offices showed that the average number of applications reported daily during the first half of June, 1927, was 1,828 as compared with 1,725 daily during the preceding period and with 1,766 daily during the corresponding period in 1926. Applications for work during the latter half of the month registered 1,580 daily, in contrast with 1,616 daily during the latter half of June a year ago.

Employers notified the Service of a daily average of 1,424 vacancies during the first half and of 1,266 during the latter half of the month under review, as compared with a daily average of 1,518 and 1,374 vacancies during the month of June, 1926. Vacancies offered to the Service during the latter half of May, 1927, averaged 1,369 daily.

The Service effected an average of 1,326 placements daily during the first half of June, of which 914 were in regular employment and 412 in work of one week's duration or less,

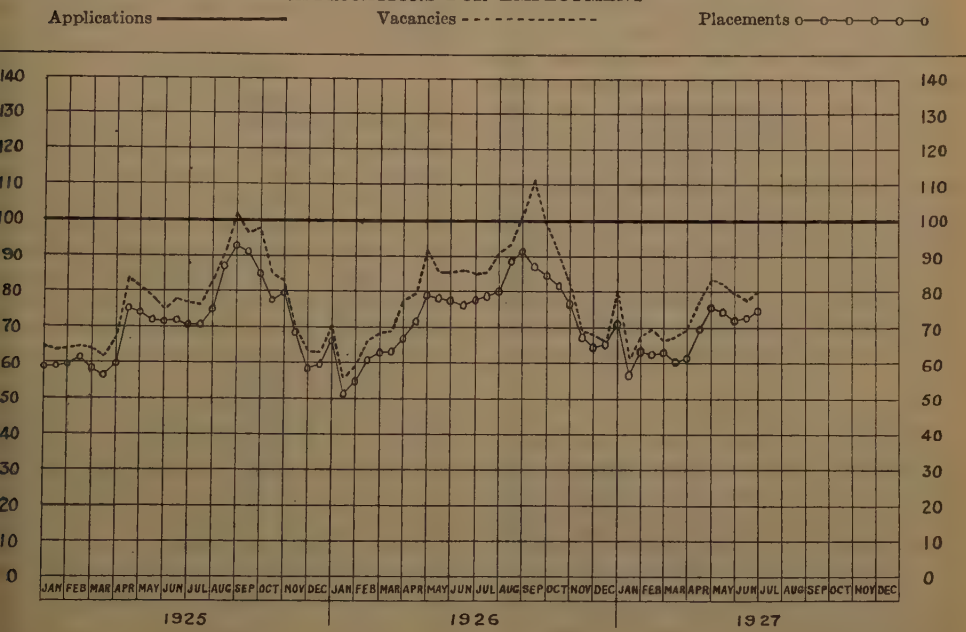
compared with a total average placement during the preceding period of 1,243 daily, and 1,347 daily during the first half of June, 1926. During the latter half of the month under review, placements averaged 1,182 daily (12 regular and 370 casual), as compared with an average of 1,256 daily during the corresponding period a year ago.

During June, 1927, the offices of the Service referred 32,571 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,266 placements. Of these the placements in regular employment numbered 21,518, of which 17,435 were of men and 4,083 of women, while placements in

NOVA SCOTIA

There was a decrease of over 21 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia during June when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 6 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. Placements declined over 21 per cent from May, and were nearly 12 per cent less than in June, 1926. The reduction in placements from June last year was due to minor declines in all industrial groups except logging, trade and finance. Logging, in which 127 placements were effected, showed the largest increase. The ma-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



casual work totalled 9,748. Opportunities for employment numbered 23,410 for men and 1,130 for women, a total of 33,540. The number of applications for work was 42,462, of which 31,243 were from men and 11,219 from women.

The following table gives the placements effected to date by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1925 (10 months).....	268,001	37,904	305,905
1926 (10 months).....	366,547	79,265	445,812
1927 (10 months).....	280,518	75,238	355,756
1928 (10 months).....	297,827	95,695	393,522
1929 (10 months).....	347,165	115,387	462,552
1930 (10 months).....	247,425	118,707	366,132
1931 (10 months).....	306,804	106,021	412,825
1932 (10 months).....	300,226	109,929	410,155
1933 (6 months).....	104,144	51,162	155,306

majority of placements made during the month were in the services division and numbered 328, of which 253 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 144 men and 84 women during the month.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at offices in New Brunswick during June, were nearly 28 per cent fewer than in the preceding month, and over 7 per cent less than in the corresponding month in 1926. Placements declined over 25 per cent from May, and nearly 5 per cent from June last year. Decreased placements in the logging and services divisions were responsible for the reduction from last year, although there was also a minor decline in trade. Construc-

tion and maintenance showed the only gain of importance, although all other groups registered some increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were; logging, 88; construction and maintenance, 119; and services, 445, of which 313 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 217 of men and 69 of women.

QUEBEC

During the month of June positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec were over 2 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 38 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year. There was a gain of over 12 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decline of over 14 per cent in comparison with June, 1926. The decline in placements from last year was due to reductions in the construction and maintenance group, as although other groups showed declines, these were more than offset by gains in logging, farming and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 180; logging, 501; farming, 126; construction and maintenance, 626; and services, 667, of which 303 were of household workers. During the month 1,670 men and 475 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was a decline of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month, and of nearly 2 per cent when compared with the corresponding month last year. Placements also were over 2 per cent less than in May, and nearly 5 per cent lower than in June, 1926. The most noteworthy gains in placements over June last year were in logging, farming, services and trade, but these gains were more than offset by declines in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance. Minor changes only were recorded in other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 1,693; logging, 1,463; farming, 999; mining, 94; transportation, 368; construction and maintenance, 3,484; trade, 391; and services, 4,245, of which 2,326 were of household workers. There were 7,402 men and 1,466 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers as indicated by orders listed at offices in Manitoba during June declined less than one cent when compared

with the preceding month, but showed a gain of 13 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month last year. There was a decrease of nearly 4 per cent in placements in comparison with May, but a gain of nearly 22 per cent over June, 1926. All industrial divisions participated in the gains in placements over June last year, those in logging, farming and construction and maintenance being the most pronounced. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 166; logging, 187; farming, 875; construction and maintenance, 417; trade, 210; and services, 1,936, of which 1,418 were of household workers. During the month 1,361 men and 628 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

During June orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan called for over 13 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but were nearly ten per cent more than during the corresponding month last year. Placements were over 14 per cent fewer than in May, but were over 15 per cent in excess of June, 1926. Increased placements over June last year were made in all industrial divisions except construction and maintenance, the most important gains being in manufacturing, farming and services. The declines under construction and maintenance were almost entirely confined to the railway division of this group. Placements by industrial groups included: manufacturing, 180; logging, 98; farming, 1,551; construction and maintenance, 636; trade, 150; and services, 952, of which 515 were of household workers. Regular employment was secured for 2,316 men and 435 women during the month.

ALBERTA

Orders listed at employment offices in Alberta during June called for over 4 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, and over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month last year. There was a decline of 6 per cent in placements from May, and of over 3 per cent when compared with June, 1926. Placements in logging, farming, services and trade were higher than during June last year, but these gains were more than offset by losses in all other groups. The largest reduction in placements was shown in the railway division of the construction and maintenance group. Industrial groups in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 223; logging, 86; farming, 1,816; construction and maintenance, 695; trade, 122; and services,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1927

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular Place- ments same period 1926
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Un- placed at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	765	176	728	701	228	423	770	386
Halifax.....	323	45	348	297	65	232	437	94
New Glasgow.....	216	64	171	199	117	34	249	171
Sydney.....	226	67	209	205	46	157	84	121
New Brunswick	722	42	782	719	286	433	478	298
Chatham.....	64	7	79	68	13	50	64	13
Moncton.....	276	14	301	299	123	176	87	119
St. John.....	382	21	402	357	150	207	327	166
Quebec	2,324	315	4,385	2,442	2,145	35	1,234	2,463
Hull.....	204	0	512	359	359	0	85	475
Montreal.....	1,273	160	2,678	1,179	1,078	5	837	1,331
Quebec.....	450	7	756	497	433	23	195	351
Sherbrooke.....	265	109	266	218	185	7	44	198
Three Rivers.....	132	39	173	189	90	0	73	108
Ontario	14,159	1,974	17,757	13,388	8,848	3,988	5,898	9,658
Bellefleur.....	195	0	182	182	118	64	65	131
Brantford.....	317	28	311	276	191	85	79	141
Chatham.....	388	41	375	355	261	94	58	263
Cobalt.....	300	8	331	284	267	15	44	276
Fort William.....	271	0	368	271	185	86	41	452
Guelph.....	190	89	234	174	93	55	106	107
Hamilton.....	1,139	19	1,598	1,116	464	650	958	434
Kingston.....	276	51	262	227	107	120	70	153
Kitchener.....	197	18	500	250	163	67	226	103
London.....	366	72	410	367	280	56	225	276
Niagara Falls.....	251	17	333	241	166	72	194	107
North Bay.....	1,040	150	1,372	1,370	1,333	37	18	930
Oshawa.....	682	72	981	603	466	137	194	102
Ottawa.....	978	318	778	894	660	123	593	892
Pembroke.....	238	84	315	303	272	31	7	236
Peterborough.....	282	59	189	217	114	75	61	125
Port Arthur.....	745	0	675	648	602	46	32	1,061
St. Catharines.....	505	69	556	425	203	222	248	239
St. Thomas.....	204	17	206	200	93	107	35	115
Sarnia.....	185	7	193	185	110	75	123	124
Sault Ste. Marie.....	381	170	447	221	136	55	113	180
Sudbury.....	453	15	500	488	482	6	11	660
Timmins.....	431	43	323	286	268	18	30	295
Toronto.....	3,613	604	5,703	3,275	1,482	1,494	2,177	1,727
Windsor.....	532	23	615	530	332	198	190	529
Manitoba	3,801	128	5,044	3,956	1,989	1,838	1,609	1,605
Brandon.....	311	26	285	258	215	43	29	181
Dauphin.....	207	11	207	164	109	55	51	89
Portage la Prairie.....	92	19	70	62	41	21	20	61
Winnipeg.....	3,191	72	4,482	3,472	1,624	1,719	1,500	1,274
Saskatchewan	3,937	375	3,741	3,663	2,751	867	466	2,590
Estevan.....	113	13	119	96	75	19	73	44
Lelfort.....	118	0	118	118	116	2	0	44
Moose Jaw.....	861	178	819	794	593	162	160	700
North Battleford.....	277	2	218	216	195	21	1	103
Prince Albert.....	336	48	391	388	344	44	4	143
Regina.....	948	80	963	964	640	324	148	568
Saskatoon.....	776	15	658	637	499	134	71	745
Swift Current.....	109	21	100	98	73	25	5	105
Weyburn.....	153	12	124	121	98	23	4	91
Yorkton.....	246	6	231	231	118	113	0	91
Alberta	4,070	189	4,404	3,950	3,154	752	521	3,406
Calgary.....	1,134	61	1,388	1,109	890	219	183	1,149
Drumheller.....	5	0	261	217	174	43	18	159
Edmonton.....	1,862	104	1,936	1,858	1,458	356	235	1,354
Lethbridge.....	453	19	464	409	322	87	85	411
Medicine Hat.....	351	0	355	357	310	47	0	333
British Columbia	3,762	261	5,621	3,752	2,117	1,412	2,018	2,711
Cranbrook.....	144	5	177	145	144	1	28	215
Kamloops.....	191	8	406	203	140	16	179	87
Kelowna.....	76	2	104	75	51	16	30	114
Nanaimo.....	60	1	54	33	18	15	52	13
Nelson.....	191	3	176	176	167	7	25	99
New Westminster.....	154	3	238	146	66	80	113	92
Penticton.....	124	8	142	96	49	43	51	117
Prince George.....	68	8	66	66	66	0	5	67
Prince Rupert.....	110	3	136	101	53	48	50	68
Revelstoke.....	7	3	106	4	4	0	80	4
Vancouver.....	1,749	200	3,075	1,835	911	773	1,017	1,451
Vernon.....	56	10	81	50	18	32	10	87
Victoria.....	832	7	860	822	430	381	378	297
Offices	33,540	3,460	42,462	32,571	21,518	9,748	12,985	23,117
men	23,410	1,290	31,243	23,277	17,435	5,516	9,816	19,727
men	10,130	2,170	11,219	9,294	4,083	4,232	3,169	3,390

892, of which 568 were of household workers. During the month 2,746 men and 408 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during June were over 17 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 29 per cent less favourable than in the corresponding month last year. There was an increase of over 15 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decline of nearly 24 per cent from June, 1926. All industrial groups except trade showed less placements during June of this year than last, those in construction and maintenance being the most noteworthy. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 507; logging, 355; farming, 598; transportation, 198; construction and maintenance, 658; trade, 210; and services, 922, of which 478 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,579 of men and 538 of women.

Movement of Labour

During June, 1927, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 21,518 placements in regular employment, of which 13,414 were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate locality of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter 1,476 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,114 going to points within the same province as the despatching office and 362 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.7 cents per mile with a minimum fare of \$4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no morkers are available locally.

Quebec offices issued 157 certificates for special transportation, 61 of which were granted by the Montreal office to 52 sawmill workers, 6 bushmen, 2 camp cooks and 1 sawmill engineer going to employment within the Montreal zone. All of the movement outside of the province was from Hull, 96 bushmen receiving transportation to lumber camps in the vicinity of North Bay.

The number of workers travelling from Ontario offices at the special rate was 427, of whom 406 went to various points within the provinces and 21 to outside points. Of the former the North Bay office transported 38 railway construction labourers, 42 bushmen, 6 cooks, 1 miner and 1 mill had to Cobalt, 77

railway construction labourers, 5 carpenters, 4 bushmen, 1 packer, 1 painter, 2 sawmill labourers and 1 fire ranger to Timmins and 7 highway construction labourers within its own zone. From Toronto 1 blacksmith and 1 power man went to Port Arthur, 10 bushmen to Peterboro, 1 transit man to Port Arthur, 1 cook to Timmins and 14 labourers to Cobalt, while Sudbury sent 6 station workers to employment in the Cobalt zone, 1 cook to Niagara Falls and 80 mill hands, 12 bushmen, 1 edgerman and 1 cook within its own zone. Oshawa received 1 tool maker from Windsor, Kingston 1 farm labourer and 1 farm cook from St. Catharines, Timmins 5 labourers from Cobalt and Sudbury, 1 engineer and 1 mechanic from Pembroke. The movement from Ottawa included 1 carpenter going to Oshawa and 1 machine hand to Sudbury, and from London 4 pulpwood cutters to Peterboro and 1 carpenter to Oshawa. The Fort William office issued transportation to 16 construction labourers, 8 bushmen and 3 miners, and the Port Arthur office to 31 bushmen and 16 construction labourers, all of whom went to points within their respective zones. The interprovincial transfers were for the Hull zone, North Bay sending 15 bushmen, 2 labourers, 2 bricklayers and 1 railway construction labourer, and Pembroke 1 carpenter.

The transfers from Manitoba which involved the issuing of special rate certificates were 342 in number, 149 of which were for persons travelling to points within the province and 193 to other provinces. The provincial movement was all from Winnipeg 65 farm hands, 18 farm domestics, 1 painter and 11 hotel and household workers going to Brandon, 17 carpenters, 2 sawmill labourers, 6 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 1 farm domestic and 1 clerk to Dauphin and 21 farm hands, 1 blacksmith helper and 2 hotel workers to points within the Winnipeg zone. The interprovincial transfers from Winnipeg included 5 teamsters and 17 bushmen sent to the Prince Albert zone, 21 carpenters, 1 cook and 1 cookee to Estevan, 6 bushmen to Melfort, 1 cook to Yorkton, 5 teamsters to North Battleford, 9 carpenters to Saskatoon and 31 farm labourers and 11 farm household workers to various parts of Saskatchewan. To the district near Port Arthur, Winnipeg shipped 66 pulpwood cutters, 1 pipe fitter, 1 farm worker, 1 cookee and 7 domestic and hotel workers, to the Fort William zone 2 restaurant workers and to Hull 5 structural iron workers. In addition Dauphin transferred 1 bushman and 1 domestic to the Prince Albert zone.

Offices in Saskatchewan effected 176 transfers all to provincial points. The workers travelling from the Saskatoon office included

labourers for the North Battleford zone, sawmill labourers and 26 bushmen for Prince Albert, and 4 carpenters, 1 blacksmith for points within the Saskatoon zone. From the Regina office 2 labourers and 2 teamsters went to Moose Jaw, 1 telephone helper and 1 blacksmith to Saskatoon, 4 teamsters to Weyburn and 1 teacher to Estevan. Moose Jaw issued transportation to 11 teamsters and Prince Albert to 25 pulpwood cutters, all going to points within their respective zones. Of the remainder 70 were farm labourers and 2 farm household workers, the majority of whom went from Moose Jaw and Saskatoon to farms within their own zones, and 12 were hotel and household workers for employment in various parts of the province. Of the 226 persons who received transportation vouchers from the Alberta offices 202 were for employment within the province and 24 for outside points. The Edmonton office effected 156 of the transfers provincially, including 68 farm hands, 11 miners, 14 bushmen, 9 station men, 10 cooks, 3 mill hands, 3 blacksmiths, 3 axe men, 1 truck driver, 1 carpenter, general labourers, 1 line man, 1 survey man, sheep herders, 1 lumber loader, 1 edgerman, 2 teamsters, 4 groundsmen, 2 farm domestics, 1 sawyer, 1 gas engineer, 3 dairy men and 2 hotel workers, all for employment in the Edmonton zone, and 1 farm labourer for each of the Calgary and Drumheller zones. The remaining 46 were transferred by the Calgary office, 2 carpenters travelling to Lethbridge, 1 sheep herder to Medicine Hat, 1 teamster to Edmonton and 42 farm workers mostly for employment around Drumheller. The movement to other provinces was practically all of farm labourers, the Edmonton office despatching 19 farm hands and 1 housekeeper to Saskatchewan, and the Calgary office 1 farm hand to Manitoba, 2 to Saskatchewan and 1 to British Columbia.

British Columbia offices granted reduced rate certificates to 148 workers, 118 of whom were going to points within the province and 30 to other provinces. The majority of the provincial transfers were from the Vancouver offices, 9 miners, 4 bushmen, 2 blacksmiths, 4 cooks, 3 farm labourers, 3 flunkies and 2 engineers going to Kamloops, and 9 station men, 5 carpenters, 4 labourers, 2 cooks, 1 auto mechanic, 1 labourer and 1 engineer to Penticton, 14 stationmen and 1 cook to Nelson, 3 miners and 2 carpenters to Cranbrook, 1 steel sharpener and 1 engineer to Prince George, 1 farm labourer to Kelowna and 6 labourers, 1 farm teamster, 2 miners, 3 carpenters, 2 flunkies, 1 cook, 1 blacksmith, 1 engineer and 2 waitresses to points within the Vancouver zone. Twelve bushmen were carried at the reduced rate from Kamloops to employment within its own zone and 1 miner from Nelson to Cranbrook. From the Prince George office 1 cook and 1 flunkie were sent to Prince Rupert and 4 bushmen and 1 planer man within the Prince George zone. The remainder were 4 miners, 1 steel sharpener and 1 cook who were transported from Prince Rupert to points in its own zone. Of those going to employment outside the province, Vancouver despatched 2 cooks and 1 carpenter to Calgary and 1 boiler maker to Regina. The remaining 26 were farm workers, 18 going to Alberta points, 7 to Saskatchewan and 1 to Manitoba, the greater number of whom secured certificates from the Vancouver offices.

Of the 1,476 persons who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 786 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 467 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 205 by the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 18 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1927

THE volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June 1927, was somewhat less than that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1926, as there was a decrease of 6 per cent in the vacancies offered, and of 4 per cent in the placements effected in regular and casual employment. This reduction in both comparisons was largely due to decreased vacancies and placements in the construction and maintenance group, the decline in the railway division of this section being the most marked. All other groups,

however, except logging, services and trade, also showed reductions. Nova Scotia and Ontario were the only provinces to record an increase in vacancies offered, while Nova Scotia and Manitoba also showed a gain in placements effected. All the other provinces reported declines in both vacancies and placements, those in British Columbia being the most noteworthy in both instances. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1927.

From the chart on page 879 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves representing the ratio of vacancies and of placements to

applications was upward during the month of April, followed by a decline during May. During the first half of June the curve of vacancies in relation to applications still continued its downward trend, while that of placements

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			On rio		
	Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments		Vacancies	Place- ments	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	249	115	124	81	25	56	595	490	25	5,391	3,525	1,429
Animal products edible.....	27	2	25	1	1		12	9		144	92	39
Fur and its products.....												
Leather and its products.....							2	2		79	36	37
Lumber and its products.....	45	35	6	36	16	20	143	113	4	874	664	140
Musical instruments.....	1	1								7	6	1
Pulp and paper products.....	3	2	1				58	35	4	376	219	164
Rubber products.....							29	28		275	178	22
Textile products.....	3		3	2		2	160	134		375	224	65
Plant products edible.....	23	15	6	2		2	51	46	15	528	254	259
Wood distillates, etc.....												
Chemical and allied products.....	28	9	19	4		4				171	96	22
Clay, glass and stone.....	1	1					30	28		137	97	33
Electric current.....	16	16								78	66	11
Electrical apparatus.....				2		2				275	143	122
Iron and steel products.....	97	35	58	26	6	20	47	43		1,442	1,031	333
Non-ferrous metal products.....							23	21		98	77	14
Mineral products.....	6		5	1		1	17	16		135	77	54
Miscellaneous.....				7	2	5	23	15	2	397	265	113
Logging	330	138	40	220	140	2	1,353	1,430		4,083	3,407	63
Fishing and Hunting										8	4	1
Farming	86	65	2	29	29		265	254	3	3,052	2,694	115
Mining	56	9	2	24	5		24	6		301	312	
Coal.....	52	5	2	20	1							
Metallic ores.....	4	4		4	4		18			254	265	
Non-metallic ores.....							6	6		47	47	
Communication	5	3	2				1	1		89	69	11
Transportation	83	27	55	57	34	23	94	93		1,258	550	683
Street railway and cartage.....	47	9	37	12	5	7	14	14		513	134	371
Railway.....	12		12				1	1		110	79	21
Shipping and stevedoring.....	24	18	6	45	29	16	79	78		635	337	291
Construction and Maintenance	170	96	71	441	111	112	2,281	2,095	7	9,823	8,675	667
Railway.....	42	42		253	217	12	144	94		4,752	4,479	98
Highway.....	6	5	1	2		2	6	6		1,082	959	73
Building and other.....	122	49	70	186	87	98	2,131	1,995	7	3,989	3,237	496
Services	1,412	214	1,024	1,616	213	1,374	2,707	1,822	39	16,986	4,611	8,765
Governmental.....	37	3	33	2	1	1	75	66		321	242	73
Hotel and restaurant.....	52	16	27	45	34	11	505	400		1,301	779	129
Professional.....	140	15	103	20	14	5	224	187	11	859	491	251
Recreational.....	8	3	5	2		2	18	13		835	326	413
Personal.....	127	4	121	373	10	362	195	150	25	3,153	406	2,707
Household.....	1,048	173	735	1,171	151	993	1,684	1,004	3	10,381	2,323	5,192
Farm household.....				3	3		6	2		136	44	
Trade	218	12	203	27	10	18	170	127	9	1,147	369	724
Retail.....	191	11	177	26	9	18	88	69	9	1,044	340	651
Wholesale.....	27	1	26	1	1		82	58		103	29	73
Finance	44	1	41	4		4	17	13	1	162	67	87
All Industries	2,653	630	1,564	2,499	760	1,589	7,507	6,331	84	42,300	24,283	12,545
Men.....	1,372	462	682	1,279	571	585	5,257	4,877	81	28,851	20,189	6,866
Women.....	1,281	218	882	1,220	189	1,004	2,250	1,454	3	13,449	4,094	5,679

During the three months April to June, 1927, the offices of the Service reported that

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments		Vacancies	Place-ments	
	Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
369	147	248	447	213	216	811	541	269	1,395	724	623	9,338	5,780	2,991
29	35	26	71	22	49	31	12	18	58	34	23	373	207	180
10	1	9	4	4	4	5	1	5	19	1	18
8	8	12	1	11	41	1	40	42	41	184	40	137
45	33	6	164	118	31	402	373	30	579	410	130	2,288	1,762	367
42	5	36	7	3	4	4	4	66	47	17	8	6	2
3	3	1	1	6	6	556	315	226
32	11	20	2	1	1	9	6	3	31	5	25	314	210	28
45	8	38	37	7	30	29	10	19	74	49	25	614	381	119
18	18	4	4	5	5	11	11	789	389	394
11	1	10	2	2	2	13	4	8	5	4	1	20	5	15
20	21	1	6	42	41	26	14	11	241	113	74
13	13	7	11	4	49	49	175	156	19
37	21	13	21	21	21	8	1	7	11	4	7	330	148	172
1	1	24	80	33	46	166	65	99	342	80	261	2,237	1,306	841
7	1	7	12	10	1	1	141	109	23
48	14	34	20	17	2	6	4	5	38	8	30	229	123	101
.....	15	5	10	31	10	22	45	10	34	566	321	220
248	416	149	117	250	249	1,024	1,003	31	7,657	6,900	136
10	10	4	4	10	7	2	32	25	3
3,025	3,056	110	6,458	5,861	44	6,402	6,353	66	1,091	1,009	99	20,408	19,321	439
10	9	1	1	136	108	25	237	234	789	684	27
.....	1	1	97	95	12	12	182	114	2
5	5	214	211	489	489
5	4	39	13	25	11	11	108	81	25
1	1	28	26	15	11	4	5	5	144	116	17
78	27	49	163	15	147	128	43	85	573	74	498	2,434	863	1,540
71	21	48	156	11	144	123	38	85	261	18	243	1,197	250	935
1	1	7	4	3	5	5	13	9	4	149	99	40
6	5	1	299	47	251	1,088	514	565
984	867	284	1,682	1,435	144	1,866	1,720	124	1,971	1,401	453	19,217	16,593	1,862
298	282	7	1,025	1,016	5	1,017	1,023	726	667	1	8,257	7,820	123
86	94	6	141	102	26	283	266	14	115	86	28	1,721	1,618	150
600	491	271	516	317	113	565	431	110	1,130	64				

they had made 97,457 references to positions, and had effected a total of 93,464 placements, of which 63,528 were in regular employment and 29,936 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 51,901 were of men and 11,627 of women, while casual work was found for 15,899 men and 14,037 women. A comparison with the same period of 1926 shows that 97,910 placements were then made, of which 67,379 were in regular employment and 30,531 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 93,828 men and 33,763 women,

a total of 127,591, in contrast with the registration of 127,429 persons during the same period of 1926. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1927, of 102,343 vacancies, of which 70,533 were for men and 31,810 for women, as compared with 109,192 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of June, 1927.

Co-operative Movement in the United States

The United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, in a bulletin issued in March, 1927, gives the results of a statistical survey of co-operative societies (other than agricultural) as existing in the year 1925. The peak of the co-operative movement in the United States it is stated, was attained in 1920, when societies were springing up all over the country, but the adverse economic conditions prevailing for the three following years resulted in a decline in the number of these societies. The report shows that, while the co-operative movement in the United States is behind that in European countries, it has nevertheless reached considerable proportions, the total co-operative membership in the country being over 700,000, and the co-operative business for the same year being in excess of 300,000. The consumers' societies, which have entered many lines of business, reach their highest development in the middle West. These organizations have come through a difficult period but are now showing signs of recovery. Nearly 25 per cent of these societies had sales of \$100,000 or more in 1925; and 72 per cent made a profit on the 1925 business averaging 3.9 per cent on sales. The report points out that high dividends have been wrongly regarded as one of the main objects of a successful society, and many a failure of a supposedly strong co-operative organization has been due to the fact that all the earnings have been returned to members in dividends, leaving no reserves for emergencies. Experience shows the necessity of setting aside adequate reserves from the earnings of prosperous years to meet the exigencies of the lean years. Notwithstanding this lesson from past experience more than three-quarters of a million dollars in dividends were distributed to members by the societies which paid dividends.

Credit societies made loans in 1925 aggregating more than \$20,000,000, their members numbering about 170,000 persons. These societies returned more than \$450,000 in dividends but their value is estimated more by the savings effected for the borrower than by the returns made to stock-holders.

The housing societies are, with one exception, concentrated in New York City where housing conditions have been such as to force the would-be tenant or home owner to look about for a means of escape. The dwellings provided are noted for their relatively small cost and for the saving on upkeep. These organizations have provided living quarters for 1,805 families and control property valued at more than \$4,000,000.

The producers' co-operative movement is the least developed of the types studied and shows the least indication of future expansion. The comparative failure of societies of this type is traceable to financial difficulty, lack of selling ability on the part of the members, lack of harmony between manager and man, and a tendency to restrict the number of members who are to share in the profits.

The development of the co-operative movement throughout the country is stated to be "spotty", many societies being isolated and out of touch with other co-operators. However, a determined move toward the spread of the co-operative idea and the closer linking of the co-operative societies appears in the formation of district co-operative leagues. These are primarily educational and propagandist bodies, but they are in certain instances actively forwarding joint buying by the societies in their districts. Where the membership is strong, the co-operative society is found to be a real influence in insuring fair wages, improving working conditions, and hours of labour, and in raising the general cultural level in the locality where it exists.

AGREEMENTS IN SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AS TO WAGE INCREASES AND WORKING CONDITIONS ON RAILWAYS IN CANADA

DURING recent months negotiations have been carried on between the officials of the principal railways in Canada and the organizations of those classes of employees not affected by the settlements reached in December, 1926, and January, 1927, for train service employees, conductors, brakemen, etc., shop employees, both mechanics and labourers, and maintenance of way employees. These classes secured increases of substantially 6 per cent, or 4 cents per hour for certain classes, and 3 cents and 2 cents per hour for other classes (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1927, and preceding issues).

A dispute between the Canadian National Railways and employees in the dining and motor car service regarding working conditions, and another involving employees at the Montreal wharf as to wages and working conditions, were referred to Boards and the reports, with agreements, were published in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on pages 17 and respectively.

The negotiations between the Canadian Pacific Railway and its clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, resulted in a dispute which was referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a report of the Board, with a minority report, being published in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the July issue it was stated that following negotiations between the parties which did not bring about a settlement and after a strike vote had been taken by the employees affected, the Minister of Labour brought the parties together and a compromise was agreed to on June 7. In the meantime the company had put into effect an increase of 2½ cents per hour. The Board report had recommended an increase of 4 cents per hour, the minority report recommending no increase. The settlement provided for a further increase of approximately one cent per hour to be distributed among the various classes.

A dispute between the Canadian National Railways' clerks, freight handlers, etc., members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, and the management was also referred to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, a report of the Board dealing with wages only and a minority report being printed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May. It was arranged that there would be further negotiations as to working conditions, the

Board to be re-convened if a settlement were not reached. The chairman of the Board and the member nominated by the employees recommended an increase of 4 cents per hour for all classes affected with an additional ½ cent per hour to be used to increase the rates for certain positions. The member nominated by the railway officials recommended an increase of 2 cents per hour plus the extra ½ cent per hour on the same lines as recommended by the majority of the board. The employees offered to agree to the increase recommended by the Board but the management of the railway refused and offered an increase on the basis of 3 cents per hour for monthly employees, that is, \$5.00 per month with additional increases for certain positions, and for hourly paid employees an increase of 2 cents per hour with additional increases for certain positions. The employees' representatives refused this and took a strike vote but the company put the proposed schedule into effect as from May 1. The Minister of Labour kept in touch with these developments making certain suggestions and, the parties concerned renewing negotiations, on July 21st it was announced that an agreement had been reached, providing for further increases for certain classes and positions.

Sleeping and dining car employees on the Canadian National Railways, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, applied for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and the dispute was referred to the Board already established to deal with the dispute between the railway and its clerks, freight handlers, etc. The Board succeeded by conciliation in bringing about a settlement providing for increases in wages ranging up to \$10.00 per month in some cases, with free meals and uniforms, but the report of the Board with particulars has not yet been received.

Railroad telegraphers on the principal railways in Canada, members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, had been negotiating for increases in wages and on July 18 it was announced that an agreement had been reached with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company providing for increases of \$5.00 per month for operators, agents and relief agents, \$10.82 per month for linemen, \$15.00 per month for dispatchers east of Cartier, \$12.00 per month for dispatchers west of Cartier, and making certain changes in working conditions. A similar agreement with the Canadian National Railways was announced a few days later.

Negotiations between the locomotive engineers, firemen, etc., and the railways have been postponed for a few weeks.

In connection with a dispute between the Canadian Pacific Railway and certain classes of clerks, storekeepers, etc., in the stores department, and also in connection with a dispute between the railway and certain classes of clerks, etc., in the mechanical departments,

applications were made for Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1927, page 491). In the case of the former, negotiations were resumed and in the instance of the Department of Labour and an agreement was reached. In the case of the latter no settlement has yet been reported.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received by the Department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases, the agreements are signed by both employers and employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In addition to these, important schedules of wages are summarized, including civic schedules. In the cases of each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THE FOUR DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION No. 1.

(This agreement is an award of the local Board of Arbitration appointed in accordance with the code of the procedure of the International Arbitration Agreement between the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America.)

Agreement in effect from June 1, 1925 until May 31, 1928 and thereafter up to 60 days.

Union to supply help, and such help to be given preference.

Office to meet expense of carfare involved by securing additional subs.

Each publisher shall employ a foreman.

Hours, eight per day, seven per night.

Journeymen called in by office and not required shall receive \$2.

Wages, per week, journeymen, from June 1, 1925 to May 31, 1926, day work, \$41, night work, \$41.50; from June 1, 1926 to May 31, 1927, day work, \$41.50; night work, \$42; from June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1928, day work, \$42.50; night work, \$43. Foreman's wages to be fixed by negotiation; overtime, time and one-half; public holidays and Sundays, double rate.

Apprentices to serve five years, scale rising from \$15 per week for first 6 months of third year to \$28 for second 6 months of fifth year. Commencement wage to be not less than \$11 per week. Apprentices to join the union after 6 months.

Foreman to be sole judge of competency.

Chapel having a grievance will notify executive board, who will refer same to publishers or business manager of the newspaper, and if difference is not then adjusted it shall be referred to the joint standing committee of two publishers and two members of the union. Changes in union constitution or by-law will not change the agreement.

Differences shall be settled by arbitration.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—PUBLISHERS OF THREE DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND MAILERS' UNION, No. 5.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1927 to May 31, 1929.

Wages per week, day work, \$38; night work, \$38.50.

Hours, eight per day; seven per night.

Extras, time and one-half for hour work minimum of four hours. These men not to receive more than a regular day's pay unless working more than a regular day.

Overtime rate, time and one-half.

Work on evening papers on specified days double time.

Differences to be settled by arbitration.

Apprentices' wages, per week, from \$11 during first 6 months of third year to \$22 during second 6 months of fifth year.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—EMPLOYING PHOTO-ENGRAVERS AND INTERNATIONAL UNION OF PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, LOCAL No. 37.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1926 until September 30, 1929, and thereafter from year to year with 60 days' notice of change.

Minimum wage per week, journeymen, first year, \$50; second year, \$53; third year, \$55.

Hours, 44 per week.

Overtime first three hours, time and one-half; thereafter, Sundays and general holidays double time.

Seven days' notice shall be given of alteration of schedule time. Seven days' notice of discharge or leaving a job.

Apprentices to serve five years, beginning at the age of sixteen or over. No overtime for first three years, and then only when accompanied by a journeyman. One apprentice to five journeymen.

Apprentices' scale, per week, from \$10 in first year to \$36 in fifth year.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Foreman to be a union member.

Disputes to be submitted to an arbitration committee of three employers and three union members.

During arbitration, no strikes or lockouts shall be engaged in.

No contracts of employment to be entered into without the sanction of the Union.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—THREE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING FIRMS AND VANCOUVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 226.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927 until December 31, 1929, with 30 days for negotiations regarding new agreement.

Only union members to be employed if available.

Questions arising regarding contract or scale shall be referred to a joint committee.

Foreman to be judge of competency.

If better terms are allowed by the union to any Vancouver newspaper they shall be allowed to the employers under this agreement.

Wages, per hour, morning newspapers, \$1.16 $\frac{3}{4}$; 11 hours' work, six nights per week.

Evening newspapers, \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$; 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours per day, six days per week.

When a shift is part day and part night, 50 cents in addition to the night scale shall be paid.

Subs coming regularly, doing less than four days' or nights' work per week shall be paid 50 cents extra for each shift worked for the office.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Machinist operators, 50 cents extra per shift.

Work on Christmas Day, Dominion Day and Labour Day, on both morning and evening newspapers, double price. Sunday work, double time; for other holidays, time and one-half, provided it shall be permissible to work on such holidays for five hours for a full days pay, at option of the publishers.

Under extraordinary conditions, men may be required to get out regular editions at single price.

One dollar extra for a call-back.

One apprentice for six journeymen; sixteen years to be minimum age.

Apprentices shall be examined on entering the office.

Minimum wages, third year, one-third of journeymen's wage; fourth year, one-half; last year, two-thirds.

Hours, same as for journeymen.

No overtime while journeymen are available.

Learners on machines to be journeymen members.

Period for learning, seventeen weeks.

Learners may work overtime only if no journeymen are available.

Wages of beginners on machines, other than apprentices, from 40 per cent of scale during first three weeks to 85 per cent of scale during last four weeks. Total period, seventeen weeks.

Foreman shall employ help, and discharge same for incompetency, neglect of duty, violation of office rules, and to decrease the force.

Foreman shall be judge of competency.

Foreman shall not be disciplined for carrying out union instructions.

Journeymen desiring to become learners on machines shall retain their priority on the floor during term of apprenticeship.

No strikes, walkouts, boycotts or lockouts are to take place.

When sufficient men are not available, the foreman may transfer men from night to day.

Extra men may be employed for less than a full day.

VICTORIA, B.C.—CERTAIN LOCAL FIRMS AND INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL No. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1927 to December 30, 1929, and for another year unless 60 days' notice of change is given.

Only union members are to be employed.

Minimum wages, night work from January 1, until October 1, 1927, \$1.11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per hour or \$50.10 per week. From October 1, 1927 until end of contract, \$1.14 $\frac{3}{4}$ per hour or \$51.60 per week.

Seven hours per night; six nights per week.

Day work, same periods, \$1.03 $\frac{1}{2}$ and \$1.06 $\frac{3}{4}$ per hour, \$46.50 and \$48 per week.

Lobster shift, 50 cents over night scale.

Foreman, not less than 75 cents per day above journeymen's scale.

Head machinists, assistant foreman, head admen, machinist operators and machine tenders, not less than 50 cents per day over journeymen's scale.

Call-back, \$1.

Overtime beyond seven and one-half hours per day, time and one-half.

No overtime for apprentices if journeymen are available.

Sundays, Labour Day and Christmas Day, double time; other holidays, time and one-half, provided newspapers may work a five-hour day for a full day's pay on such holidays.

One apprentice to five journeymen.

Three apprentices when more than twenty regulars are employed, including machine-tender apprentice.

Wage for apprentices, third year, one-third of journeymen's scale; fourth year, one-half; fifth year, two-thirds.

Apprentices are to be entitled to increases if successful in the International Typographical Union course in printing.

Wages for beginners on typesetting machines, first four weeks, thirty per cent of scale; second four weeks, forty per cent; third, fifty per cent; fourth, sixty per cent; fifth, seventy per cent; sixth, eighty per cent.

Proof readers must be union members.

All proofs must be read by a member of the chapel.

Under extraordinary conditions, men may be required to get out regular edition at single price if work is not completed within regular hours.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—VARIOUS MASTER PAINTERS, COMPANY, FIRM OR CONTRACTOR AND PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 151.

(This agreement was drawn up to settle the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July and in this issue and accepted by the majority of the 40 employers concerned, the employees of the remainder continuing on strike.)

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 to May 1, 1928.

Hours, eight per day; forty-four per week.

Overtime, first four hours, time and one-half. Shift work to be single time. Saturday afternoon, Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wages, per hour, journeymen, from June 6 to August 15, 1927, 80 cents; from August 15 to May 1, 1928, 85 cents.

Workmen sent to outside jobs shall be paid railway fare and expenses, regular pay during the day, or berth for the night. Allowance for board and lodging. Overtime on country work to be permitted if not interfering with local union.

Transportation beyond the city limits to be provided; workmen to travel on employers' time.

Any mechanic not proving satisfactory may be discharged, wages being paid at once.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MASTER PAINTERS AND CONTRACTORS AND BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 205.

Agreement unsigned but acknowledged by letter.

Minimum wage, per hour, 75 cents.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturday. Night work, nine hours' pay for eight hours' work.

Overtime, after eight hours, time and one-half; overtime to be eliminated as far as possible.

Travelling time and transportation both ways to men working 12 miles or more from the City Hall. Within this radius, travelling time one way and transportation both ways.

Men required to stay on job shall receive board and transportation.

No work on Labour Day. Double time for specified holidays.

No sub-contracting; no man to accept work on his own behalf if fully occupied with work of an employer.

In failure to agree on wages and conditions, disputes to be submitted to an arbitration board of one from each party and a chairman mutually agreed on.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONTARIO, AND SURROUNDING TERRITORY.—BUILDERS' EXCHANGE, MASTER CARPENTERS OF THE CITY OF NIAGARA FALLS AND UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL No. 713.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1927 until February 28, 1929, with two months' notice of change.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, journeymen, from March 1, until July 31, 1927, 85 cents; from August 1, 1927 until February 28, 1929, 90 cents.

Overtime, until 9 p.m., and Saturday afternoons, time and one-half. All other, double time.

Master carpenters may work on their contracts. Only union men to be hired when available. If not, non-union men may be hired, being given 12 days to join the union.

Men moved from one job to another during working hours to be paid car-fare and travelling time.

If alteration of agreement is desired, an effort shall be made to reach a settlement on or before February 1. If party receiving notice of desired change fails to meet party sending notice, it shall be presumed the change is granted, to be effective on March 1 following.

Apprentices to be employed only when there are journeymen, with one to five journeymen. Apprentices may work overtime only when working with journeymen.

Foremen, five cents per hour above union rate.

Business agent may visit the job at any time, but not interfere with same.

Men in contractors' shops may work if necessary one hour per day overtime on machines at straight time rates.

No member may work after regular hours for any person else while employed by a recognized contractor.

Any grievance shall be submitted to a committee of two from each party.

WELLAND, ONTARIO.—EMPLOYING PLUMBERS AND JOURNEYMEN PLUMBERS AND STEAM-FITTERS, LOCAL No. 595.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1928, or for another year, with 90 days' notice of change.

Hours, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

Overtime, Saturday afternoons, Sundays and all legal holidays, double time.

Transportation and board for men working out of town. If returning daily, same to go one way in their own time.

None but union men to be employed or those willing and eligible to become so.

Not more than one apprentice to three journeymen, additional helpers being allowed as required.

Wages, per hour, plumbers and steamfitters, 95 cents.

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—TWIN CITY BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL No. 25.

Verbal agreement, to be effective from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1928, with three months' notice of change.

Minimum wage, per hour, \$1.25.

In event of men being brought in from other parts, where higher rate is paid, higher rate shall prevail with all men on the job.

Hours, eight per day, four on Saturdays.

When two shifts are worked, no member to work more than eight hours in twenty-four.

Overtime and holiday work to be performed only in cases of extreme emergency.

For out-of-town work, walking time to be allowed, three miles per hour. Men sent from one job to another to be paid travelling time. Transportation to be paid for out-of-town work, except in case of a man quitting of his accord.

A shack shall be supplied.

The steward shall examine all scaffolding. No perpendicular ladders to be used. Where scaffold is over 20 feet high, the scaffold beneath shall be left intact.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—MASTER PLASTERERS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL No. 334.

Agreement to be in effect from June 21, 1927 until December 31, 1928, with one month's notice of change.

No stoppage of work until matter under dispute is brought before the Joint Arbitration Committee and a settlement reached. Committee shall consist of three members of each of the parties, who shall investigate into and settle same. Settlement shall be binding on union ratification.

No sub-contracting to be done by members. Hours, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

No work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and specified holidays.

Overtime, double time. Members will be penalized for failing to report known cases of overtime work at regular rates.

When desirable, three shifts shall be worked with half an hour for a meal.

No more than two hours overtime per day on country jobs.

Transportation for out-of-town work; travelling time up to eight hours in twenty-four, at regular rate. Travelling time in the city when changing jobs.

Extra car-fare and travelling time for work outside the city.

Minimum wage per hour, \$1.25; from January 1, 1928, \$1.35.

In event of any increase in wages in other brick trade, plasterers rate will advance at the same rate.

Members must report the fact of working with any plasterer not a member in good standing of the society.

Foremen must be members of the local.

Two bosses must not use the tools unless one more union men work for each boss.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1929. New agreement to be negotiated during February, 1929.

Hours, eight per day for five days; four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, \$1.35. Foremen at least 10 cents extra per hour.

Overtime only for saving of life or property, at time and one-half to 9 p.m., thereafter, and on Saturday afternoon, Sundays and all legal holidays, double time.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF BUILDING INDUSTRIES AND DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS, LOCALS 1325 and 2607.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 30, 1929, and for an additional year unless notice of change is given before January 31.

Hours, eight per day; four on Saturdays.

Minimum wage, per hour, 95 cents.

Double time for holiday work. No work on Sunday Day.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Members of Carpenters' locals to be given preference of employment.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

CORNWALL, ONTARIO.—CORNWALL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION No. 946.

Agreement to be in effect from February 1, 1927 until February 1, 1928.

The company agrees that all employees covered by the agreement may become and remain members of the Association during life of the agreement. Employees may have necessary leave of absence to attend conventions or do committee work.

Promotion and transfers shall be based on seniority and efficiency.

Uniforms to be supplied by company.

Hours per day, in power houses running continuously, eight, with alternating shifts.

Wages, per hour, passenger conductor motormen, first year, 35 cents; second year, 37 cents; third year, 40 cents.

Freight services, motormen, 50 cents; brakemen, 37 cents. Shop men: per hour, carpenters, 45 cents; general hands, 40 cents; pitmen, 38 cents; helpers, 35 cents.

Power house employees, line and meter men and gas department paid by the month.

Track maintenance men: foremen, 42 cents. labourers, 37 cents.

In event of Sunday operation, time and one-half for Sunday work.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY AND MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN OF THE COMPANY REPRESENTED BY A COMMITTEE.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 until April 20, 1930, and thereafter with 30 days notice of change prior to May 1 in any year.

In event of extreme emergency such as result of war or other catastrophe, affecting cost of living or revenue, either party may give 30 day's notice of desire to terminate agreement on April 30 in any year, and negotiate a new one.

This agreement followed one effective between May 1, 1926 and April 30, 1927, findings of a Conciliation Board of August, 1926. It was concluded after arbitration between the two parties and gives an increase of one cent per hour to each class of worker, and various other changes in working conditions.

Wages, per hour, one-man car operators and busmen, first six months, 53½ cents; second six months, 56½ cents; second year, 60½ cents; thereafter, 63½ cents. Two-men car operators, first six months, 48 cents; second six months, 51 cents; second year, 55 cents; thereafter, 58 cents. Sunday rate, 5 cents extra per hour.

On May 1, 1928, and again on May 1, 1929, one cent per hour will be added to the rates.

Extra motormen, conductors and busmen, reporting every day, minimum of \$20 per week.

Overtime, time and one-half.

Special allowance for reporting time, pull-in time and box time.

Seniority subject to efficiency to be given preference.

Uniforms to be furnished by company.

Runs shall conform as nearly as possible to an eight-hour day.

Time in excess of eight hours and twenty minutes to be overtime.

Minimum time for runs, seven hours and forty-five minutes.

No run shall exceed a thirteen-hour spread.

Men for motor bus operation shall be taken from the service, runs being available only to qualified men.

Men may train for buses between August 1 and October 1 in any year.

Reasonable leave will be granted on application.

Any employee holding office in the employees' organization, requiring absence from the company's employ shall during absence retain seniority rights.

Such officers will be granted leave when regular operation of the service will permit.

In lay-off owing to slack work, youngest men in service shall be first laid off.

Men laid off shall be given preference of employment.

Employees shall have free transportation on all lines of the company and may have trip passes over certain other lines.

Both parties agree not to allow outside influence or interference in any dispute between them.

Disputes regarding wages or working conditions or other matters, if not satisfactorily adjusted by railway officials, shall be considered by a body of officials of the company and a grievance committee of motormen, conductors and busmen on the seniority list, who shall endeavour to reach a satisfactory settlement.

No discrimination by either party against any employee for joining or continuing as a member of any labour organization or for not being a member of same.

**Transportation and Public Utilities:
Telegraphs and Telephones**

**ALBERTA.—ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES,
REGULATIONS AND WAGE SCHEDULE FOR
OUTSIDE FORCES.**

In effect from March 1, 1927 until March 1, 1928, and thereafter from year to year unless notice in writing is given on or before February 1 of any year.

Hours, eight per day on exchange, rural and long distance work. Ordinary working hours 8 a.m. to noon and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. except in Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat. At these points, exchange employees other than plant inspectors will work 44 hours per week, having Saturday afternoon off.

In shift, any eight consecutive hours (one hour intermission for meals) shall constitute a day, including Saturday afternoons.

Employees waiting orders or material will be paid at standard rate, and employees relieved from duty during the day (except by their own fault, or request, or on account of weather) to receive not less than one-half day's pay.

Overtime, Sundays and holidays, time and one-half.

From 10 p.m. to 8 a.m., double time.

Overtime not allowed employees on monthly salary except in extraordinary cases such as storms, fires or floods.

Automatic men to be allowed overtime for Sundays and holidays when required in addition to their regular shift.

Monthly employees, two weeks' holidays with pay each year, after one year's employment.

Hourly employees, one week's holiday per year after one year's employment.

Car-fare and transportation to be furnished by the department when considered necessary.

Board and lodging to be allowed inspectors and switchboard men on duty away from headquarters.

Board and lodging to be allowed to other employees away from headquarters on temporary jobs.

Apprentices shall serve four years for "inside work" such as shop, switchboard and installation work and for cableman; three years for "outside work" such as line construction and maintenance.

Nothing in the schedule to reduce pay of an employee now getting a higher rate for work classified in the wage schedule.

No discrimination against employees on account of affiliation or relation they may or may not have.

Department will receive complaints from any employee or committee of employees.

Wage schedule: per month, foreman, \$180; foreman, rural and long distance, \$170; wire chiefs, \$189 and \$160; district plant inspectors, \$152.50; plant inspectors, \$150; switchboardmen (travelling), \$150. Switch foreman, rural and long distance, \$6.35 per day; sub-foreman (exchange), chief installer, 85 cents per hour. Switch foremen (class A), \$180 per month; (class B) and (class C), 88 and 85 cents per hour.

Per hour-cable splicers, 86 cents; troublemen, switchboardmen, switchmen (automatic), linemen (exchange), 80 cents; repairmen, 80 cents; installers, rackmen, 75 cents; linemen (rural and long distance), \$5.85 per day. Floating gang per day, with board and lodging, foremen, \$5.35; sub-foremen, \$4.65; linemen, \$4.25. Switchboardmen or linemen transferring to district work, \$130 per month for the first year.

After three years' service, in any grade above apprentice, a merit rate will be added to the base rate as follows: foremen, wire chiefs and switch foremen, class "A", \$5 per month; plant inspectors and travelling switchboardmen, \$2.50 per month. Employees on daily rate, 15 cents per day; employees on hourly rate, 2 cents per hour.

Rates for apprentices, during first six months, plant inspector, \$57 per month; linemen, rural and long distance, \$3.15 per day; linemen, floating gang, \$1.65 per day; others, per hour, 28½ cents.

The schedule provides specified increases every six months.

Higher salaries than those in the schedule for journeymen will be paid when warranted by ability and quality of service.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE GAS WORKERS' UNION OF WINNIPEG.

agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1927 to May 1, 1928, and from year to year unless terminated after 30 days' notice.

No discrimination against employees for being not being union members, but foremen or foremen shall not be members of the union.

Wages per hour, heaters, pusher operators, 62 cents; producer operators, door lifter operators, quenching car operators, 62 cents; mill men, pipe fitter, tinsmith, 60 cents; yard coke wheelers and labour employed in coal and purifying house or any part of the gas works, 45 cents.

Overtime, time and one-half. Regular rate for Sunday and holiday work when same occurs in regular shift.

Employees shall enjoy same privileges as regards passes on Company lines as previously.

Hours, 8 per day for men on the battery, 9 per day for yard men and labourers.

Leave of absence to be granted upon application to respective foremen. Union officers to be granted leave for union business when operation of works will permit.

Employees on relay shifts shall change shift in rotation as arranged by the Company and the Union.

Seniority and efficiency to be given preference in case of vacancies.

Grievances will be adjusted by the foreman and union representatives if possible, or by superintendent of plant, orders of foreman being carried out in the meantime.

Representatives of the Company and the union to meet regarding all questions which may arise.

BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA IN JUNE, 1927

THE value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during June aggregated \$18,358; this was a seasonal decline of 10.4 per cent from the May total of \$20,532,147, the more significant comparison with

June, 1926, there was a falling-off of only 1.7 per cent, the value for that month having been \$18,718,050. The aggregate for the first half of 1927, however, exceeded that of the first half of any other year on record for these

ESTIMATED COST OF BUILDING WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES

Cities	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926	Cities	June, 1927	May, 1927	June, 1926
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
—Charlottetown.....			17,000	Ontario—			
Scotia.....	211,650	331,699	48,430	Sault Ste. Marie....	38,300	32,434	24,775
Halifax.....	197,820	138,813	41,335	*Toronto.....	2,694,797	3,210,693	2,407,549
New Glasgow.....	3,000	1,185	2,345	York and East			
Edmonton.....	10,830	191,701	4,750	York Townships.....	488,500	689,510	758,570
Winnipeg.....	365,811	171,620	123,985	Welland.....	30,885	23,600	107,895
Fredericton.....		12,300	7,660	*Windsor.....	383,525	353,005	1,187,661
Moncton.....	345,065	139,985	99,625	Ford.....	108,075	211,336	217,750
St. John.....	20,746	19,335	16,700	Riverside.....	166,025	347,400	68,250
Quebec.....	4,686,572	4,264,352	4,497,947	Sandwich.....	135,640	102,000	253,825
Montreal—*Major				Walkerville.....	61,000	189,000	176,000
Monneuve.....	3,177,250	3,043,089	2,461,587	Woodstock.....	36,618	5,169	17,100
Quebec.....	435,897	637,468	1,518,660	Manitoba—			
Winnipeg Falls....	63,550	56,985	23,785	*Brandon.....	14,130	14,832	7,750
Porterbrook.....	252,400	37,100	88,000	St. Boniface.....	70,430	246,790	48,595
Three Rivers.....	82,100	136,150	154,490	*Winnipeg.....	1,320,950	1,367,050	1,069,350
Steinmount.....	675,375	353,560	251,425	Saskatchewan—			
St. Louis.....	7,214,654	8,627,948	7,979,772	*Moose Jaw.....	144,925	314,127	18,735
St. Louis.....	20,425	9,240	10,225	*Regina.....	691,935	639,390	384,570
St. Louis.....	83,552	137,000	14,470	*Saskatoon.....	702,865	804,530	385,205
St. Louis.....	111,400	103,238	20,595	Alberta—			
St. Louis.....	101,750	156,800	62,710	*Calgary.....	366,801	430,982	629,330
St. Louis.....	30,445	42,065	7,501	*Edmonton.....	511,585	885,070	153,340
St. Louis.....	39,815	40,590	77,820	Lethbridge.....	32,755	17,255	17,295
St. Louis.....	234,300	456,150	431,500	Medicine Hat.....	1,700	675	2,450
St. Louis.....	32,591	30,620	202,691	British Columbia—			
St. Louis.....	188,704	142,385	135,092	Kamloops.....	2,063,095	2,415,827	3,334,296
St. Louis.....	152,985	160,825	265,232	Nanaimo.....	3,730	70,170	1,620
St. Louis.....	92,965	160,825	265,232	*New Westminster..	66,160	134,250	100,393
St. Louis.....	1,283,500	292,810	103,225	Prince Rupert.....	22,595	5,825	12,600
St. Louis.....	300,820	455,725	383,663	*Vancouver.....	1,333,040	992,990	2,179,525
St. Louis.....	15,450	15,200	34,500	Point Grey.....	430,210	592,300	708,000
St. Louis.....	40,258	131,310	25,063	North Vancouver..	24,925	49,210	179,055
St. Louis.....	82,185	675,805	488,355	South Vancouver..	121,800	99,400	107,400
St. Louis.....	13,210	21,140	78,669	*Victoria.....	54,485	463,582	39,147
St. Louis.....	153,483	119,204	97,440				
St. Louis.....	15,404	4,838	13,240	Total—63 cities.....	18,399,858	20,532,147	18,718,050
St. Louis.....	79,047	72,621	61,530	*Total—35 cities.....	14,920,738	17,075,504	15,456,716

cities; standing at \$81,373,619, it was 3.2 per cent higher than in the first half of 1926, the previous high level. As has been pointed out in other issues, the wholesale costs of building materials this year have averaged considerably less than in any other of the last eight years.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statements showing that they had issued over 1,700 permits for dwellings valued at more than \$7,800,000 and some 3,300 permits for other buildings estimated at approximately \$9,000,000. During May, authority was given for the erection of nearly 2,000 dwellings and some 4,000 other buildings, valued at approximately \$9,000,000 and \$10,250,000 respectively.

Improvement over May, 1927, was reported in New Brunswick and Quebec, where there were gains of 113.2 and 9.9 per cent respectively. Of the declines elsewhere, that of \$1,413,294 or 16.4 per cent in Ontario was most pronounced, although Alberta registered a greater proportionate decrease of \$421,141 or 31.6 per cent.

As compared with June, 1926, there were increases in all provinces except Ontario and British Columbia, in which there were reductions of 10.6 per cent and 38.1 per cent respectively. Saskatchewan reported the greatest increase, of \$751,215 or 95.1 per cent.

Of the larger cities, Montreal recorded an increase in the value of the permits issued, as compared with both the preceding month and the corresponding month in 1926; To-

ronto and Winnipeg showed a decline in the former and an advance in the latter comparison, while in Vancouver the reverse was the case, there being an increase over May, but a reduction as compared with June, 1926. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Moncton, Saint John, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Chatham, Kitchener, Oshawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Woodstock, Regina, Lethbridge, Prince Rupert and South Vancouver reported improvement in both comparisons.

Table I gives the value of the building permits issued by 63 cities during May, 1927, and June, 1926; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked with asterisks.

Cumulative Record for First Half Year, 1920-1927.—Table II is a record by provinces of the building permits issued by 63 cities during the first six months of each year since 1920; it also shows the totals for the same years, the proportion that the six months' aggregates bear to the yearly totals, and the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials and of wages in the building trades.

The 1927 aggregate for the first half year was \$81,373,619; this was an increase of 3.3 per cent, 23.5 per cent, 34.1 per cent, 11.4 per cent, 14.2 per cent, 45.9 per cent, and 31.8 per cent, as compared with the first six months of 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921

TABLE II.—PROVINCIAL TOTALS OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 63 CITIES DURING FIRST HALF YEAR, 1920-1927

Province	No. of Cities	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island..	1	—	17,000	11,000	16,700	27,500	49,500	127,200	34,500
Nova Scotia.....	3	1,008,779	294,397	851,958	603,754	332,844	1,223,584	1,734,457	2,338,612
New Brunswick.....	3	784,821	551,353	755,090	304,289	446,666	1,107,458	534,855	1,123,270
Quebec.....	6	18,995,229	19,575,823	16,647,887	16,523,301	19,598,131	12,503,048	10,870,750	13,318,224
Ontario.....	31	36,002,910	31,334,947	31,808,126	29,028,415	42,761,546	41,858,395	20,105,123	29,355,723
Manitoba.....	2	5,037,890	8,491,110	3,140,730	2,201,396	2,331,030	4,439,403	3,696,283	5,740,273
Saskatchewan.....	3	4,485,147	2,884,192	1,506,755	1,863,334	1,470,594	2,437,585	1,874,257	2,219,690
Alberta.....	4	3,297,769	2,429,373	1,508,554	2,522,201	1,279,915	2,213,495	2,427,465	3,791,546
British Columbia.....	9	11,761,074	13,182,254	9,669,617	7,610,764	4,799,270	5,449,206	5,401,294	3,832,845
Canada—									
(63 Cities) 6 months.....		81,373,619	78,760,419	65,899,717	60,674,154	73,047,496	71,281,674	55,771,684	61,754,710
(63 Cities) 12 months.....			156,386,607	125,029,367	126,583,148	133,621,621	148,215,407	116,794,414	117,019,622
Proportion of permits issued in first 6 months to total for year.....			50.4	52.7	47.9	51.7	48.1	47.8	52.8
¹ Average weighted index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, 6 months.....		147.3	150.6	154.1	165.2	166.1	161.1	197.1	215.5
² Average index numbers of wages in building trades (for year).....		—	172.1	170.4	169.7	166.4	162.5	170.5	180.9

¹ Compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Average, 1913=100.

² Compiled by Department of Labour, Average, 1913=100.

and 1920, respectively. Since the average index number of wholesale prices of building materials is this year considerably lower than in any other since 1920, the advance in the volume of construction is greater than would be indicated by the percentage gain in the value of the building authorized by the co-operating cities.

Provincial Totals of Building Permits issued.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported higher aggregates of building permits issued than in the first six months last year; in Saskatchewan, in fact, the total was greater than in any other year since 1920. Nova Scotia registered the greatest proportionate gain of \$714,382, or 242.7 per cent, while the largest absolute increase of \$4,667,963, or 14.9 per cent was in Ontario. Of the remaining provinces, Quebec showed a decline of only 6.0 per cent; in Manitoba and British Columbia, however, there were reductions of 40.7 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively.

During the first six months of this year, the 31 cities furnishing returns in Ontario reported 44.2 per cent of the total value of the building authorized, as compared with 39.8 in the same months of 1926. In Quebec, the proportion declined from 24.9 last year to 23.3

in the elapsed months of 1927, in British Columbia from 16.7 per cent to 14.5 per cent and in Manitoba from 10.8 to 6.2 per cent. There were increases in this proportion in the remaining provinces.

Totals of Permits Issued by Four Leading Cities.—In Table III are given the aggregates of permits issued in the four largest cities in the first half of each year since 1920, together with the proportion that their totals are of the yearly and half-yearly totals for the 63 cities. The building authorized was valued at \$35,330,568 in the first six months of 1927; this was 12.7 per cent lower than in the same months last year, but it was higher than in any other year of the record except 1923, when the cost of building materials was considerably higher.

The aggregate for Montreal was rather lower than in 1926, but was greater than in any other year except 1923. The total for Toronto, which was exceeded only in 1923 and 1922, was 9.1 per cent above last year's aggregate. Winnipeg registered a smaller total of estimated building than in the first half of 1926, but greater than in any other of the eight years shown in Table III, except 1920, while in Vancouver the 1927 aggregate was only exceeded in 1926.

TABLE III.—BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY FOUR LARGEST CITIES IN FIRST HALF YEAR, 1920-27

City	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal.....	11,689,052	12,682,239	11,440,158	11,248,115	15,469,327	9,142,774	7,330,178	8,263,498
Toronto.....	13,038,265	11,945,913	12,998,633	11,007,603	18,016,857	17,893,725	11,688,813	12,922,551
Winnipeg.....	4,579,300	8,069,600	2,412,940	1,770,000	2,104,500	4,049,700	3,084,050	5,435,450
Vancouver.....	6,023,951	7,756,825	4,899,543	4,137,261	2,230,159	2,013,431	1,660,382	1,485,068
Total, 4 largest cities—								
Six Months.....	35,330,568	40,454,577	31,790,174	28,162,979	37,820,843	33,099,630	23,763,423	28,106,567
Total, 4 largest cities—								
Twelve months.....		83,613,495	63,438,784	64,348,121	68,496,764	71,907,956	53,795,051	51,744,488
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in first 6 months to total for year.....	48.4 p.c.	50.1 p.c.	43.8 p.c.	55.2 p.c.	46.0 p.c.	44.2 p.c.	54.3 p.c.	
Proportion of permits issued by 4 largest cities in 6 months to 6 months' total for 63 cities.....	43.4 p.c.	51.4 p.c.	48.2 p.c.	46.4 p.c.	51.8 p.c.	46.4 p.c.	42.6 p.c.	45.5 p.c.

Maternity Allowances in Australia

The Australian Maternity Allowance Act, passed by the Federal Parliament in 1912, provided for the payment of five pounds in the case of each confinement resulting in the birth of a viable child whether such child was born alive or dead. The mother must be a native of the Commonwealth or intend to settle there. No payment is made in the case of an aboriginal or an Asiatic. The Commissioner of Maternity Allowances recently issued a

statement showing the number of claims granted, the expenditure and cost of administration of the Act during the twelve months ending June 30, 1926. During that period allowances were granted in 136,171 cases, entailing an expenditure of £680,855. In addition the cost of administration of the Act amounted to £15,702. There were 517 cases reported where maternity allowances were rejected because of the fact that the requirements of the law were not fulfilled.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department has recently received information regarding certain contracts executed by the Government of Canada which included among their provisions the fair wages conditions sanctioned by Order in Council for the protection of the labour to be employed. The contracts (Group "A") awarded in connection with the works of construction contain the general fair wages clause, which is as follows:—

1. All mechanics, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged, and if there be no current rates in such district, then fair and reasonable rates, and shall work such hours as are customary in the trade, in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district, then fair and reasonable hours, unless for the protection of life and property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required. The Minister of Labour may at any time and from time to time determine for the purposes of this contract, what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and the current or fair and reasonable hours, and may from time to time rescind, revoke, amend, or vary any such decision, provided that his determination and any amendment or variation shall not be operative prior to the period of three months immediately preceding the date thereof.

The contract for interior fittings (Group "B") awarded contains the general fair wages clause, and other conditions for the protection of the labour employed in the execution of same, as sanctioned by the Fair Wage Order in Council as follows:—

All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour in the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed, and if there be no current rate in such district, then a fair and reasonable rate, and shall work such hours as those fixed by the custom of the trade as respects hours in the district where the work is carried on, or if there be no custom of the trade as respects hours in the district then fair and reasonable hours, except for the protection of life and property, or on due cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or a fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade or fair and reasonable hours it shall be determined by the Minister of Labour, whose decision shall be final; payment may also be withheld of any

moneys which would otherwise be payable to the contractor until the Minister of Labour's decision has been complied with.

By the term "current wages" and the term "hours of labour fixed by the custom of the trade" in the foregoing are meant respectively the standard rates of wages and hours of labour either recognized by signed agreements between employers and workmen in the district from which the labour required is necessarily drawn or actually prevailing, although not necessarily recognized by signed agreements.

Three of the contracts above mentioned contained schedules of rates and hours based on the current standards of the district in these respects. These schedules are given below.

A statement was also received as to supplies ordered by the Post Office Department subject to the regulations for the suppressing of the sweating system and the securing of fair wages, etc.

The general labour conditions sanctioned by the Fair Wages Order in Council are as follows:—

1. Where there are special circumstances which in the judgment of the Minister of Labour make it expedient that he should do so, he may decide what are the current or fair and reasonable rates of wages for overtime, and what is the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. Immediately upon receipt of notice of any decision of the Minister of Labour hereunder the contractor shall adjust the wages and hours and classification of work so as to give effect to such decision. In case the Contractor shall fail so to do, or to pay to any employee or employees for any services performed or for any hours of labour, wages according to the rates fixed therefor by the Minister of Labour hereunder regarding overtime and classification, the Minister of Labour may authorize and direct the Minister to pay any such wages at the rates so fixed and deduct the amount thereof from any moneys owing by the Government to the Contractor and any such payment shall for all purposes as between the Contractor and the Government be deemed and taken to be payment to the Contractor, and the Contractor shall be bound in every particular by any such authority, direction and payment as aforesaid. The powers of the Minister of Labour hereunder shall not be exercised as to any employee or employees where it is established to his satisfaction that an agreement in writing exists and is in effect between the Contractor and the class of employees to which such employee or employees belong or the authorized representatives of such class of employees fixing rates of wages, overtime conditions and hours of labour.

2. The Contractor shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the Fair Wages Clause or Schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed, also any decision of the Minister of Labour under the preceding paragraph.

3. The Contractor shall keep proper books and records showing the names, trades, and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid to and time worked by such workmen, and the books or documents containing such record shall be open for inspection by the Fair Wage Officers of the Government any time it may be expedient to the Minister of Labour to have the same inspected.

4. The Contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of the contract in respect of work and labour performed in the execution of the contract unless and until he shall have filed with the Minister in support of his claim for payment a statement attested by a statutory declaration, showing (1) the rates and hours of labour of the various classes of workmen employed in the execution of the contract; (2) whether any wages in respect of the said work and labour remain in arrears; (3) that all the labour conditions of the contract have been duly complied with; or, in the event of notice from the Minister of Labour of claims for wages, until the same are adjusted. The Contractor shall also from time to time furnish the Minister such further detailed information and evidence as the Minister may deem necessary in order to satisfy him that the conditions herein contained to secure the payment of fair wages have been complied with, and that the workmen so employed as aforesaid upon the portion of the work in respect of which payment is demanded have been paid in full.

5. In the event of default being made in payment of any money owing in respect of wages of any workmen employed on the said work and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the Minister and proof thereof satisfactory to the Minister is furnished, the said Minister may pay such claim out of the moneys any time payable by His Majesty under the contract and the amounts so paid shall be deemed payments to the Contractor.

6. These conditions shall extend and apply to moneys payable for the use or hire of horses or teams, and the persons entitled to payments for the use or hire of horses or teams shall have the like rights in respect of moneys so owing them as if such moneys were payable to them in respect of wages.

7. With a view to the avoidance of any disputes which might arise from the sub-letting of contracts it shall be understood that subcontracting other than such as may be customary in the trades concerned is prohibited unless the approval of the Minister is obtained; subcontractors shall be bound in all cases to conform to the conditions of the main contract, and the main Contractor shall be held responsible for strict adherence to all contract conditions on the part of sub-contractor; the contract shall not, nor shall any portion thereof be transferred without the written permission of the Minister; no portion of the work to be performed shall be done at the homes of the workmen.

8. All workmen employed upon the work contemplated in and to be executed pursuant to the said contract shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Dredging bed of River St. Louis, P.Q. W. H. Robinson, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 21, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$33,624.

Construction of a new hull and housing for dredge P.W.D. "Arrow Lakes", British Columbia. Names of contractors, McCharles and McDougall of Nelson, B.C. Date of contract, June 22, 1927. Amount of contract, \$7,875.

Repairs to wharf and approach at Quatsino, B.C. Name of contractors, McDonald Pile Driving Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$1,488.20.

Dredging main entrance of channel to harbour and grain elevator at Collingwood, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boon Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, June 30, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$29,600.

Reconstruction of wharf and approach in concrete at St-Ignace de Loyola, Berthier County, P.Q. Names of contractors, Munn and Shea, Limited, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$4,490.

Dredging areas numbers 1 and 2 in La Have River, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Company, Limited, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$66,600.

Dredging entrance channel, Port Hope, Ont.—deepening East side of Port Hope Sanitary Company's dock and North end of West Harbour. Names of contractors, J. P. Porter, R. F. Porter and L. T. Porter, St. Catharines, Ont., of the firm of J. P. Porter and Sons. Date of contract, July 7, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$15,000.

Dredging entrance channel and basin at Varennes, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$48,770.40.

Reconstruction of wharf at Beloeil, Vercheres County, P.Q. Name of contractor, Moise Guertin, of Beloeil Village, P.Q. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$3,265.

Repairs to West Pier and construction of a wooden sheet pile wall, etc., in the rear of the east side of the harbour of Port Maitland, Ont. Name of contractor, Vivian T. Bartram, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 8, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$26,485.34.

Dredging channel at Victoria Harbour, B.C. (Hospital Rock). Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 11, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$35,028.

Dredging areas numbers 1 and 2 at Victoria Harbour, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 11, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$9,100.

Dredging channel at the mouth of the Desbarats River (Walker River), Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean and Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$3,000.

Deepening areas at elevators and in front of new elevator of the Great Lake Transportation Company at Midland, Ont. Name of contractors, The Randolph Macdonald Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 13, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$135,252.

Dredging in the Harbour, Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The C. S. Boon Dredging and Construction Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 13, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$13,600.

Dredging in main channel, Lake St. Louis, P.Q. Name of contractors, Les Chantiers Manseau, Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, July 15, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$60,566.31.

Dredging area between outer end of entrance piers at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter and Sons, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$19,800.

Dredging between piers at entrance of western channel, and entrance of eastern channel, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter and Sons, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure \$19,397.10.

Alterations to toilet rooms in the Customs House, St. John, N.B. Name of contractors, W. E. Emerson and Sons, Limited, St. John, N.B. Date of contract, June 23, 1927. Amount of contract, \$11,298.

Contract in Group "B" (Interior Fittings)

Construction of booths in the Victoria Memorial Museum, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, R. A. Sproule and Son, Ottawa,

Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1927. Amount of contract, \$2,985.

Contracts containing schedule of wages and hours

Repairing, reconditioning and erection of 100-ton electrically operated derrick Songhees Dry Dock at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, The Pacific Construction Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1927. Amount of contract, \$13,665.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rate of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per day	
Foreman.....	10 00	8
Foreman Erector.....	10 00	8
Erectors.....	9 00	8
Rivet Heaters.....	9 00	8
Rivet Stickers.....	9 00	8
Riveters.....	7 20	8
Electricians.....	6 00	8
Painters.....	5 60	8
Machinists.....	3 60	8
Common labour.....	per hour	
	.50	8
Machinists' helpers.....	.50	8
Electrician's helpers.....	.50	8

Construction of a wharf addition and dredging at Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, The Vancouver Pile Driving and Contracting Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 27, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$9,350.12.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day	Hours per week
	\$ cts. per day		
Pile driver foreman.....	9 50	8	48
Pile driver engineers.....	8 50	8	48
Pile driver firemen.....	7 50	8	48
Pile driverman.....	7 50	8	48
Pile driver boommen.....	7 50	8	48
Derrick engineer.....	8 50	8	48
Bridgemen.....	7 50	8	48
Carpenters.....	7 50	8	48
Labourers.....	45	8-10	..
Dipper Dredge—	per day		
Runner.....	10 00	8	
Cranesman.....	8 00	8	
Fireman.....	5 00	8	
Winchman or mate.....	5 00	8	
Scowman.....	4 40	8	
Clamshell—			
Runner.....	9 00	8	
Fireman.....	5 00	8	
Winchman or mate.....	5 00	8	
Dockhand.....	4 40	8	

Construction of Customs and Quarantine offices and office building at William Head, B.C. Name of contractors, James Macdonald Construction Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 20, 1927. Amount of contract, \$13,785.

Trade or Class of Labour	Rates of wages not less than	Hours per day
	\$ cts. per hour	
ricklayers.....	1.12½	8
carpenters and joiners.....	.87½	8
concrete mixers.....	.50	8
electricians.....	.90	8
electricians' helpers.....	.50	8
labourers.....	.45	8-10
others.....	1.00	8
asons.....	1.12½	8
inters.....	.75	8
asterers.....	1.12½	8
umbers and steamfitters.....	1.00	8
umbers and steamfitters' helpers.....	.62	8
ofoers—sheet metal.....	.90	8
ofoers—patent.....	.75	8
heet metal workers.....	.90	8
eamsters 2 horses and wagon.....	.90	8
eamsters 1 horse and cart.....	.75	8

Placing of stone protection along certain portions of the Summit Level of the Welland Canal, between the Guard Lock, south of Thorold, and the Aqueduct at Welland, Ont. Name of contractors, A. E. Rigby and Son, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$11,500.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The following is a statement of payments made in July, 1927, for supplies ordered by the Post Office Department, under contracts which are subject to the Fair Wages policy:

Nature of Orders	Amount of Orders
	\$ cts.
Making metal dating stamps and type, also other hand stamps and brass crown seals.....	1,384 57
Making and repairing rubber stamps, daters, etc.	127 53
Making up and supplying letter carriers' uniforms, etc.....	17,942 42
Stamping pads, ink, etc.....	289 71
Bag fittings.....	37,589 37
Letter pouches.....	47 00
Scales.....	504 10
Mail bagging.....	2,787 34
Letter boxes.....	774 20

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

Contracts in Group "A" (Construction)

Metal coating repairs to concrete pedestals Cap Rouge Viaduct, La Tuque Subdivision, Saguenay Division, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Wertz Company Limited, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 6, 1927. Amount of contract, approximate expenditure, \$20,000.

Census of Office Occupations in Massachusetts

The Department of Labour and Industries of Massachusetts has published a bulletin giving the rates of wages and other information regarding office employees in the State as on May 1, 1926, being part III of the annual report on statistics of labour. The information in the bulletin is based on statements received by the Department from 1,075 establishments, classifying their office employees by sex and occupation and giving the scale of wages enjoyed by each occupation. The complete returns show that in the establishments investigated there were 22,427 office workers, of whom 8,182 (36.5 per cent) were males and 14,245 (63.5 per cent) were females. Thus for every 4 males employed in office work there were seven females. According to the occupational section of the Fourteenth Census of the United States there were in the State in 1920 175,000 office employees of whom 60,000 were males and 103,000 females. The present survey thus represents for all occupations 12.8 per cent of the total number of persons employed as office workers in Massachusetts, the number of males and females covered representing 11.3 per cent and 13.8 per cent of the respective totals for the State. Four office occupations are dealt with in the report, namely clerical, stenographic, accounting and bookkeeping, and office appliance. Of the 22,427 office workers in all sal-

ary groups, both sexes combined, 11,673 (52.1 per cent) were in the clerical section, 4,756 (21.2 per cent) were in the stenographic section, 5,195 (23.2 per cent) were in the accounting and bookkeeping section, and 803 (3.6 per cent) were in the office appliance section. Thus the clerical section, almost evenly divided between males and females, included slightly more than one half of all office employees covered by the survey.

It is of interest to note what salary groups include the bulk of the several classes of employees. Of the 22,427 office workers, both sexes combined, five successive groups, beginning with 2,402 employees receiving "\$18 but less than \$20" and ending with 2,195 employees receiving "\$30 but less than \$35," included 13,999 employees, or 62.4 per cent of the total. Of the 8,182 males, 3,473 (42.4 per cent) were in three successive groups receiving \$25 up to but not including \$40, the largest of the three, representing 16.3 per cent receiving \$30 but less than \$35. In addition, 1,498 or 18.3 per cent received \$50 or over per week. Of the 14,245 females, 9,299 or 65.3 per cent were in four successive groups ranging from \$18 up to but not including \$30. The two largest groups comprised 18.8 per cent receiving \$25 but less than \$30, and 17.2 per cent receiving \$22 but less than \$25.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, JULY, 1927

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the weekly family budget in terms of retail prices being somewhat higher, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices declined slightly.

In retail prices the cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of the average retail prices in some sixty cities was \$10.92 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$10.86 for June; \$11.07 for July, 1926; \$10.49 for July, 1925; \$9.91 for July, 1924; \$10.17 for July, 1923; \$10.27 for July, 1922; \$10.96 for July, 1921; \$16.84 for July, 1920; \$16.92 for June, 1920 (the peak); \$13.00 for July, 1918; and \$7.42 for July, 1914. The advance was due chiefly to a substantial increase in the price of potatoes. There were, however, less important increases in eggs, bread, flour, prunes, salt pork and mutton. The seasonal decline in the price of butter continued, while slight decreases occurred also in the prices of beef, veal, fresh pork, bacon, lard, rice and coffee. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget averaged \$21.11 at the beginning of July, as compared with \$21.04 for June; \$21.30 for July, 1926; \$20.70 for July, 1925; \$20.30 for July, 1924; \$20.65 for July, 1923; \$20.67 for July, 1922; \$21.53 for July, 1921; \$26.92 for July, 1920 (the peak); \$20.63 for July, 1918; and \$14.17 for July, 1914. Fuel and rent showed little change.

In wholesale prices the index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based upon the average prices of 236 commodities in 1913 as 100, and weighted according to the commercial importance of the commodities, declined to 152.0 for July, as compared with 153.5 for June; 156.2 for July, 1926; 158.1 for July, 1925; 153.9 for July, 1924; 153.5 for July, 1923; 154.1 for July, 1922; 163.7 for July, 1921; 256.3 for July, 1920 (the peak); 202.8 for July, 1919; and 199.5 for July, 1918. Thirty-six prices quotations were higher, fifty-four were lower and one hundred and forty-six were unchanged.

In the grouping according to chief component materials five of the eight main groups declined, one advanced and two were practically unchanged. The groups which declined were: the Vegetables and their Products group, advances in the prices of grains, mill feed and fruits being more than offset by declines in the prices of potatoes, sugar, rubber, hay, coffee, rosin and turpentine; the Animals

and their Products group, due to declines in the prices of cattle and meats, which more than offset advances in the prices of hogs, eggs, hides, leather, boots and shoes; the Wood Products and Paper group, because of lower prices for groundwood and matches; the Non-Ferrous Metals group, due to declines in the prices of lead, silver, tin, spelter and solder; and the Chemicals and Allied Products group, due mainly to a decline in the price of white lead. The Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products group advanced, due to the higher prices for cotton, wool and jute. The Non-Metallic Minerals group and the Iron and its Products group were practically unchanged.

In the grouping according to purpose both consumers' goods and producers' goods declined, the former due to lower prices for potatoes, cattle, meats, sugar, coffee and matches, which more than offset higher prices for eggs, hogs, tea, rolled oats, oatmeal, boots and shoes; and the latter due to lower levels for building and construction materials, and in materials for the metal working industries, for the chemical using industries, for the meat packing industries, as well as miscellaneous producers' materials. Materials for the textile and clothing industries, for the fur industry and for the leather industry advanced.

In the grouping according to origin raw or partly manufactured goods were lower, declines in the prices of potatoes, hay, straw, cattle, meats, sugar, rubber and non-ferrous metals more than off-setting increases in grains, cotton, wool, jute, eggs, hogs, tea, hides and skins. Fully or chiefly manufactured goods also declined slightly. Domestic farm products and articles of marine origin declined, while articles of forest origin and articles of mineral origin advanced slightly.

Professor Michell's index number of wholesale prices of forty articles, with prices during 1900-1909 as 100, declined to 171.8 for July, as compared with 173.6 for June; 174.0 for July, 1926; 269.4 for July, 1920; and 117.3 for July, 1914. Foodstuffs declined, due to lower prices for pork, sugar, flour, tapioca, potatoes and currants. Manufacturers' goods advanced somewhat, due to higher prices for wool, cotton, hides, silver and spruce.

EXPLANATORY NOTE AS TO WHOLESALE PRICES

The index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is based upon the prices of 236 commodities, price levels in 1913 being taken as the base, that is equal to 100, the figures being weighted according to the commercial and industrial importance of each

article included. The index number has been calculated by years back to 1890, being unweighted, however, for the period of 1890 to 1913 and has been calculated by months from 1919 to date for all groupings and from 1913 to date for the principal grouping. Summary tables of the Bureau's index number may be found in the supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE of January, 1925, January, 1926, and in greater detail in the Report on "Prices and Price Indexes 1913-24," issued by the Bureau. A description of the methods used in the construction of the index number appears in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1923.

The accompanying table gives the index numbers of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the principal groups in the three methods of classification and with those of the classification according to purpose or use in detail for the current month and for certain preceding dates.

EXPLANATORY NOTES AS TO RETAIL PRICES

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-one staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent for six-roomed houses in some sixty cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality, for which the quotation is given is set forth in the case of each commodity, and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Department and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. The prices of fuel and the rates for rent are reported by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Statistics similar to these were published each month from 1910 to 1920, the figures during this period being secured at the middle of each month by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE resident in each locality from dealers doing a considerable business with workingmen's households. From 1910 to 1915 the table contained a list of only the twenty-nine foods included in the family budget, with laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent. In 1915 when monthly publication of the budget in the LABOUR GAZETTE was begun, it was decided to extend the list of foods to 40, and in 1920 the list of foods and groceries was still further extended to include over 100 items.

Beginning with October, 1922, a number of commodities were dropped from the list, and in the case of a number of articles the average prices of the grades most sold have been given, owing to the impossibility of securing prices for uniform grades for the various cities from month to month.

Oleomargarine was dropped in March, 1924. The provision for its manufacture and sale since 1917, notwithstanding the Dairy Act, expired at the end of February, 1924.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition less desirably located,

but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The weekly budget of a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil, and rent, these being the items for which statistics have been obtained each month and published in the LABOUR GAZETTE since January, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed in similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes, and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tends to be maintained. At times when the price of an article heavily weighted for this purpose rises, or falls (abnormally) the increase (or decrease) in food prices so indicated is exaggerated, and this should be taken into account in using the budget as an indicator of changes in the cost of living. In fuel and lighting the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. It was estimated, when the budget was first published in 1912 in the report on wholesale prices in Canada for 1911, that these calculations represented from sixty to eighty per cent of the expenditures of an ordinary family, according to the total income. For the average family of five the expenditure on these items of food, fuel, light and rent would be perhaps two-thirds or about sixty-five per cent of the total income.

While the budget serves to show the increase or decrease from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province. The quantities of meats, dairy products, cereals, etc., included were adopted as affording a liberal supply for the healthy family of a man at hard physical work. On the other hand an average family with an income sufficient to do so would buy less meat, etc., but more fruit, fresh and canned vegetables, etc., so that comparative expenditure would be little changed.

Index Number of Changes in the Cost of Living

In March, 1921, the Department published in the LABOUR GAZETTE a table of percentages of changes in the cost of living since 1913 as a tentative cost of living index number, using the figures of the above mentioned budget for the calculation for food, fuel and rent, with preliminary figures for clothing and sundries added and this table has been brought down to date at intervals since. The calculation of a comprehensive cost of living index number

covering all items of workmen's family expenditure in progress since 1918 has been sufficiently advanced to enable the publication of preliminary figures by groups in a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January on Prices in Canada and in Other Countries, page 9. This table gives figures for June and December each year from 1914 to 1926, inclusive. Figures are now available also for March and September each year since 1917 and the accompanying table gives figures for December each year from 1914 to 1917, quarterly figures 1918 to 1926, and monthly

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA
FROM 1913 TO 1927*
(Average prices in 1913=100)

	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Cloth- ing	Sund- ries	All Items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	133	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Mar. 1918....	172	132	104	171	139	149
June 1918....	174	132	109	171	143	152
Sept. 1918....	181	139	111	185	147	159
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Mar. 1919....	178	143	112	197	154	162
June 1919....	187	139	119	197	157	166
Sept. 1919....	195	146	121	210	161	173
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Mar. 1920....	218	157	124	251	167	192
June 1920....	231	168	137	251	170	200
Sept. 1920....	217	189	138	232	173	194
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	176	191
Mar. 1921....	180	191	142	193	176	175
June 1921....	152	179	149	193	176	166
Sept. 1921....	161	174	149	177	176	166
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	176	162
Mar. 1922....	144	169	151	165	176	158
June 1922....	139	167	154	165	176	156
Sept. 1922....	140	179	155	162	176	157
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	176	158
Mar. 1923....	147	178	156	163	175	160
June 1923....	139	169	158	163	175	157
Sept. 1923....	142	171	158	164	174	158
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	164	174	159
Mar. 1924....	144	169	158	160	173	157
June 1924....	134	163	158	160	173	153
Sept. 1924....	140	163	158	159	171	155
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	171	156
Mar. 1925....	146	162	158	160	170	157
June 1925....	142	159	158	160	170	155
Sept. 1925....	147	160	158	159	169	157
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	168	160
Mar. 1926....	156	166	158	157	168	160
June 1926....	151	162	156	157	168	157
Sept. 1926....	149	160	156	156	167	156
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	156	167	157
Jan. 1927....	155	161	156	156	167	158
Feb. 1927....	153	161	156	156	167	158
Mar. 1927....	151	161	156	156	167	157
Apr. 1927....	147	160	156	154	167	155
May 1927....	147	159	156	154	167	155
June 1927....	143	158	156	154	167	155
July 1927....	149	158	156	154	167	155

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food 35%; Fuel 8%; Rent 18%; Clothing 18%; Sundries 20%.

figures for 1927. As stated in the above mentioned supplement the figures in the food group in the family budget are still used to show the changes in food prices but in the other groups the percentage changes in the prices of each article have been weighted according to workmen's average family consumption, and in the fuel and light group gas and electricity have been included.

Cost of Electric Current and Gas for
Householders

With rates in 1913 as 100, index numbers of electric light rates were 1900, 141.4; 1905, 135.6; 1910, 118.1; 1911, 113.4; 1912, 109.3; 1913, 100.0; 1914, 96.5; 1915, 90.8; 1916, 87.6; 1917, 87.2; 1918, 85.8; 1919, 85.8; 1920, 84.2; 1921, 84.9; 1922, 82.7; 1923, 79.5; 1924, 79.2; 1925, 75.6; 1926, 75.6.

The above figures were arrived at by converting to the base of 1913 as 100, an index number of electric current costs from 1900 to 1913 constructed for the Board of Inquiry into the cost of living in Canada, 1914-15 (Report, Vol. 2, page 318) and bringing the figures down to 1926. The figures are unweighted. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued an index number of electric current rates for household consumption as follows: 1923, 73.8; 1924, 72.2; 1925, 69.9; 1926, 68.7. This index number is weighted according to consumption in each city. When the above index number, 1900-1926, is weighted according to population in each city covered for the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926, the figures are substantially the same as those recently issued by the Bureau.

The following are index numbers of rates for manufactured and natural gas for the years 1913 to 1925 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Manufactured gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 98.2; 1915, 98.0; 1916, 96.2; 1917, 100.8; 1918, 107.5; 1919, 111.4; 1920, 125.6; 1921, 144.4; 1922, 141.4; 1923, 136.2; 1924, 135.1; 1925, 132.0. Natural gas, 1913, 100; 1914, 102.3; 1915, 105.0; 1916, 105.1; 1917, 108.2; 1918, 104.8; 1919, 114.0; 1920, 126.2; 1921, 135.1; 1922, 158.9; 1923, 158.6; 1924, 156.8; 1925, 175.3. For the years 1900 to 1913 two index numbers of gas costs, calculated for the Cost of Living Inquiry in 1914-1915, have been averaged and converted to the base of 1913 as 100, as follows: 1900, 125.8; 1901, 125.8; 1902, 125.8; 1903, 125.2; 1904, 123.9; 1905, 120.1; 1906, 107.5; 1907, 108.8; 1908,

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PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN
TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY CITIES IN CANADA†

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1916	July 1917	July 1918	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	June 1927	July 1927
Beef, sirloin...	2 lbs.	c. 27.2	c. 30.4	c. 37.6	c. 44.4	c. 49.4	c. 52.6	c. 63.6	c. 79.6	c. 79.8	c. 84.0	c. 70.2	c. 64.2	c. 59.6	c. 59.4	c. 60.4	c. 62.0	c. 66.4	c. 66.0
Shoulder...	2 "	c. 19.6	c. 24.6	c. 26.0	c. 29.6	c. 33.6	c. 35.2	c. 43.5	c. 57.8	c. 55.2	c. 54.4	c. 40.6	c. 35.6	c. 32.0	c. 31.2	c. 32.0	c. 34.4	c. 38.2	c. 37.4
Roast...	1 "	c. 10.0	c. 11.3	c. 12.8	c. 15.7	c. 17.4	c. 19.2	c. 22.8	c. 28.3	c. 28.3	c. 28.1	c. 22.0	c. 19.1	c. 18.3	c. 17.8	c. 18.1	c. 19.7	c. 20.3	c. 19.9
Leg...	1 "	c. 11.8	c. 12.2	c. 16.8	c. 19.1	c. 20.9	c. 23.9	c. 28.8	c. 36.8	c. 36.3	c. 37.3	c. 30.3	c. 28.0	c. 28.2	c. 28.5	c. 29.3	c. 30.7	c. 29.9	c. 30.1
Salt...	2 "	c. 12.2	c. 13.1	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 20.2	c. 22.4	c. 30.0	c. 37.7	c. 42.1	c. 40.7	c. 32.9	c. 31.8	c. 26.6	c. 23.6	c. 23.2	c. 23.3	c. 24.8	c. 28.2
Breakfast...	1 "	c. 21.8	c. 25.0	c. 34.4	c. 35.2	c. 37.4	c. 38.8	c. 54.1	c. 70.4	c. 75.2	c. 74.0	c. 57.8	c. 54.2	c. 50.4	c. 45.2	c. 50.4	c. 58.0	c. 52.8	c. 53.2
Butter...	1 "	c. 15.4	c. 17.8	c. 24.5	c. 24.7	c. 25.5	c. 28.7	c. 39.8	c. 51.0	c. 56.3	c. 57.0	c. 48.0	c. 42.5	c. 39.1	c. 31.4	c. 39.2	c. 44.7	c. 39.4	c. 38.8
Pure...	2 "	c. 26.2	c. 28.2	c. 40.6	c. 38.4	c. 38.8	c. 40.4	c. 62.3	c. 73.8	c. 83.8	c. 75.8	c. 43.2	c. 43.6	c. 44.8	c. 41.2	c. 48.2	c. 49.8	c. 43.4	c. 43.0
Fresh...	1 doz	c. 25.7	c. 30.0	c. 33.3	c. 33.7	c. 26.9	c. 31.0	c. 38.8	c. 49.3	c. 52.7	c. 59.2	c. 38.2	c. 33.9	c. 31.2	c. 31.8	c. 37.6	c. 38.2	c. 36.2	c. 37.8
Storage...	1 "	c. 20.2	c. 23.4	c. 28.4	c. 28.1	c. 24.9	c. 28.0	c. 35.9	c. 43.1	c. 48.1	c. 52.6	c. 35.1	c. 31.4	c. 27.3	c. 27.6	c. 33.7	c. 34.7	c. 33.1	c. 34.3
Cheese, dairy...	6 qts.	c. 36.6	c. 39.6	c. 48.0	c. 51.6	c. 51.0	c. 45.0	c. 59.3	c. 70.8	c. 78.6	c. 88.2	c. 78.6	c. 69.0	c. 69.0	c. 71.4	c. 69.0	c. 68.4	c. 69.6	c. 69.6
Cream...	2 lbs.	c. 44.2	c. 49.4	c. 52.0	c. 58.0	c. 49.8	c. 60.4	c. 75.5	c. 91.4	c. 106.2	c. 118.8	c. 63.0	c. 70.2	c. 68.4	c. 68.8	c. 71.4	c. 74.4	c. 80.0	c. 74.0
Ice cream...	1 "	c. 25.5	c. 27.7	c. 31.9	c. 33.9	c. 30.0	c. 34.5	c. 42.5	c. 51.7	c. 60.4	c. 66.3	c. 37.2	c. 42.0	c. 39.3	c. 39.3	c. 40.9	c. 42.0	c. 44.1	c. 41.9
Old...	1 "	c. 16.1	c. 17.6	c. 18.5	c. 20.5	c. 21.1	c. 25.6	c. 33.4	c. 33.4	c. 40.3	c. 40.6	c. 34.8	c. 30.0	c. 30.0	c. 30.0	c. 328.4	c. 330.6	c. 331.6	c. 330.7
New...	1 "	c. 14.6	c. 15.7	c. 17.5	c. 19.1	c. 19.4	c. 23.6	c. 30.3	c. 30.6	c. 38.3	c. 38.4	c. 28.2	c. 26.2	c. 26.2	c. 26.2	c. 330.6	c. 331.6	c. 330.6	c. 330.7
And...	15 "	c. 55.5	c. 58.5	c. 66.0	c. 61.5	c. 63.0	c. 70.5	c. 110.4	c. 117.0	c. 120.0	c. 144.0	c. 121.5	c. 105.0	c. 100.5	c. 100.5	c. 118.5	c. 114.0	c. 115.5	c. 117.0
Family...	10 "	c. 25.0	c. 28.0	c. 33.0	c. 32.0	c. 33.0	c. 37.0	c. 69.9	c. 68.0	c. 67.0	c. 84.0	c. 63.0	c. 49.0	c. 44.0	c. 44.0	c. 558.0	c. 553.0	c. 553.0	c. 554.0
Oats...	5 "	c. 18.0	c. 19.5	c. 21.0	c. 22.0	c. 21.5	c. 24.0	c. 31.4	c. 40.5	c. 37.0	c. 44.0	c. 30.0	c. 28.0	c. 27.5	c. 27.0	c. 31.0	c. 29.0	c. 30.0	c. 30.5
Hand...	2 "	c. 10.4	c. 10.6	c. 10.4	c. 11.4	c. 11.6	c. 13.4	c. 16.8	c. 23.2	c. 24.6	c. 34.2	c. 19.8	c. 19.8	c. 20.6	c. 220.8	c. 221.8	c. 221.8	c. 221.8	c. 221.8
Hand...	2 "	c. 8.6	c. 9.4	c. 10.8	c. 12.4	c. 11.8	c. 19.4	c. 31.5	c. 34.2	c. 22.6	c. 22.2	c. 17.0	c. 17.6	c. 17.4	c. 16.6	c. 16.8	c. 15.8	c. 16.2	c. 16.4
Evaporated...	1 "	c. 9.9	c. 7.7	c. 11.5	c. 12.0	c. 13.1	c. 13.4	c. 15.8	c. 22.9	c. 24.6	c. 29.1	c. 21.3	c. 24.9	c. 19.7	c. 19.5	c. 20.7	c. 19.8	c. 19.2	c. 19.2
Medium...	1 "	c. 11.5	c. 9.6	c. 9.9	c. 11.9	c. 12.4	c. 13.1	c. 15.5	c. 18.0	c. 22.0	c. 27.2	c. 18.4	c. 19.8	c. 18.6	c. 15.9	c. 15.5	c. 15.8	c. 14.7	c. 15.1
Granulated...	4 "	c. 21.6	c. 22.0	c. 24.0	c. 23.6	c. 22.0	c. 38.4	c. 39.5	c. 43.6	c. 47.2	c. 93.6	c. 44.4	c. 33.6	c. 50.0	c. 40.8	c. 33.6	c. 31.6	c. 33.6	c. 33.6
Yellow...	4 "	c. 10.0	c. 9.8	c. 10.8	c. 11.0	c. 10.2	c. 17.6	c. 18.3	c. 20.4	c. 22.2	c. 43.4	c. 21.0	c. 15.8	c. 23.8	c. 19.6	c. 16.0	c. 15.0	c. 16.0	c. 16.0
Black...	4 "	c. 8.2	c. 8.3	c. 8.7	c. 8.9	c. 9.1	c. 9.9	c. 11.6	c. 14.6	c. 15.4	c. 16.4	c. 13.7	c. 13.9	c. 16.6	c. 17.4	c. 17.9	c. 18.0	c. 17.9	c. 17.8
Green...	4 "	c. 8.7	c. 8.7	c. 9.1	c. 9.3	c. 9.3	c. 10.3	c. 11.3	c. 14.1	c. 15.6	c. 16.8	c. 14.9	c. 15.2	c. 16.6	c. 17.4	c. 17.9	c. 18.0	c. 17.9	c. 17.8
Tea...	4 "	c. 8.6	c. 8.8	c. 8.9	c. 9.4	c. 9.4	c. 10.0	c. 10.1	c. 11.2	c. 13.4	c. 15.4	c. 13.7	c. 13.4	c. 13.5	c. 13.6	c. 15.1	c. 15.4	c. 15.4	c. 15.2
Tea...	2 pks	c. 24.1	c. 28.0	c. 30.3	c. 36.0	c. 50.3	c. 58.6	c. 118.2	c. 66.0	c. 62.7	c. 197.4	c. 35.9	c. 43.9	c. 52.5	c. 63.9	c. 45.1	c. 85.9	c. 70.5	c. 81.0
Sugar...	1 pt.	c. 7	c. 7	c. 7	c. 8	c. 8	c. 8	c. 8	c. 9	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0	c. 1.0
Food...		c. 5.48	c. 5.96	c. 6.95	c. 7.34	c. 7.42	c. 8.46	c. 11.62	c. 13.00	c. 13.77	c. 16.84	c. 10.96	c. 10.27	c. 10.17	c. 9.91	c. 10.49	c. 11.07	c. 10.86	c. 10.92
Laundry...	1 lb.	c. 2.9	c. 3.0	c. 3.1	c. 3.2	c. 3.2	c. 3.3	c. 4.0	c. 4.7	c. 4.6	c. 5.0	c. 4.4	c. 4.0	c. 4.0	c. 4.1	c. 4.1	c. 4.2	c. 4.1	c. 4.1
Anthracite...	1/2 ton	c. 39.5	c. 45.2	c. 48.1	c. 55.0	c. 53.2	c. 54.7	c. 63.2	c. 73.8	c. 71.9	c. 105.0	c. 110.9	c. 105.8	c. 107.8	c. 104.6	c. 103.2	c. 106.2	c. 101.6	c. 101.2
Bituminous...	"	c. 31.1	c. 32.3	c. 35.0	c. 38.7	c. 38.0	c. 38.0	c. 57.8	c. 58.7	c. 61.8	c. 76.6	c. 75.6	c. 68.8	c. 70.7	c. 66.0	c. 62.9	c. 63.2	c. 63.5	c. 63.3
Hard...	"	c. 32.5	c. 33.3	c. 33.8	c. 42.5	c. 42.5	c. 41.9	c. 52.0	c. 62.2	c. 74.7	c. 82.2	c. 87.4	c. 77.0	c. 80.2	c. 78.2	c. 76.2	c. 75.7	c. 75.9	c. 75.9
Soft...	"	c. 22.6	c. 25.6	c. 29.4	c. 30.6	c. 31.8	c. 30.2	c. 39.7	c. 50.8	c. 57.8	c. 63.3	c. 62.5	c. 58.5	c. 59.0	c. 57.5	c. 55.3	c. 55.9	c. 55.7	c. 56.2
Oil...	1 gal.	c. 24.0	c. 24.5	c. 24.4	c. 23.7	c. 23.5	c. 22.8	c. 25.6	c. 27.8	c. 28.9	c. 37.2	c. 33.7	c. 31.3	c. 30.2	c. 30.8	c. 30.3	c. 30.8	c. 31.5	c. 31.3
Light...		c. 1.50	c. 1.63	c. 1.76	c. 1.91	c. 1.89	c. 1.88	c. 2.38	c. 2.80	c. 2.95	c. 3.64	c. 3.70	c. 3.41	c. 3.48	c. 3.37	c. 3.28	c. 3.32	c. 3.29	c. 3.28
Mo...	1 mo.	c. 2.37	c. 2.89	c. 4.05	c. 4.75	c. 4.83	c. 4.04	c. 4.37	c. 4.81	c. 5.25	c. 6.38	c. 6.83	c. 6.95	c. 6.97	c. 6.98	c. 6.89	c. 6.87	c. 6.85	c. 6.87
Tals...		c. 9.37	c. 10.50	c. 12.79	c. 14.02	c. 14.17	c. 14.41	c. 18.41	c. 20.66	c. 22.02	c. 26.92	c. 31.53	c. 20.67	c. 20.65	c. 20.30	c. 20.70	c. 21.30	c. 21.04	c. 21.11

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta	5.61	5.83	6.82	7.29	7.24	8.47	11.58	13.14	14.04	17.09	11.12	10.31	10.65	10.13	10.53	11.12	10.73	10.63	10.63
British Columbia	4.81	5.26	5.81	6.34	6.59	7.37	9.69	11.38	12.23	14.52	10.34	9.29	9.40	9.19	9.66	10.06	9.78	9.82	9.82
Manitoba	5.38	5.83	6.55	7.04	7.07	8.41	11.07	12.81	13.26	16.63	11.13	9.99	10.29	10.14	10.16	11.21	10.92	10.84	10.84
Ontario	5.15	5.64	6.33	6.87	6.92	8.22	11.26	12.91	13.10	16.03	10.42	9.72	9.71	9.28	9.88	10.32	9.99	10.13	10.13
Quebec	5.01	5.60	6.50	7.20	7.29	8.55	11.90	13.05	13.67	17.05	10.74	10.28	10.08	9.96	10.22	11.23	10.94	11.01	11.01
Saskatchewan	5.85	6.19	7.46	7.87	7.52	8.35	10.62	12.75	13.59	16.54	11.04	10.02	9.53	9.39	10.14	10.47	10.26	10.34	10.34
Yukon	6.86	6.92	7.86	8.25	7.99	8.67	10.85	12.90	13.61	16.25	10.99	9.82	10.14	9.58	10.56	10.55	10.89	10.98	10.98
Atlantic	6.02	6.50	8.00	8.33	7.78	8.22	11.73	13.01	14.06	16.70	10.91	9.86	9.87	9.62	10.81	10.77	10.86	10.86	10.86
Northwest	6.90	7.74	8.32	9.13	8.78	9.01	12.30	13.86	14.69	18.23	12.19	11.30	11.17	10.76	12.09	11.90	11.93	11.96	11.96

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost for an average family. See text. †December only. ‡Kind most sold. *For electric light see text.

An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent: see text.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS. GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder, roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg, roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short, cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average).....	33.0	27.4	25.0	18.7	14.5	19.9	30.1	28.2	26.6	38.8	43.4	61.2
Nova Scotia (average).....	31.5	26.4	23.6	18.2	14.7	15.6	24.5	27.1	25.2	37.1	40.7	60.1
1—Sydney.....	35.7	28.4	26.2	20.7	17.1	15.4	25	28.6	25.5	38.4	42.6	60.5
2—New Glasgow.....	30.6	27.5	21.8	17.6	13.1	14	23.3	28.3	25	38.7	38.8	51.9
3—Amherst.....	25	22.5	16.5	14	12.5	15	25	25	25	35	36.5	60
4—Halifax.....	36.2	25.8	28.5	18.9	15.7	15.5	29	28.4	24.8	35.3	39	60
5—Windsor.....	30	28	25	20	15	18	20	25	25	40	45	65
6—Truro.....									26	35.3	42.1	63
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	26.6	25.6	23.9	18	15.2	12.5	25	24.8	25	40	42.5	55
New Brunswick (average).....	31.9	25.4	23.9	18.5	14.1	17.6	23.9	27.4	25.5	39.8	45.6	62.6
8—Moncton.....	29.7	21.7	19.7	15.8	12	19	25	29.7	24.9	38	43.8	61
9—St. John.....	38	28	26.6	18.4	14.6	19.2	25	29.1	26.5	39	47.1	64.4
10—Fredericton.....	33	26.7	27.5	21.7	14.8	15.8	21.7	25	25.6	39.5	43.8	62.5
11—Bathurst.....	26.7	25	21.8	18.2	15	16.5		25.7	25	42.5	47.5	60
Quebec (average).....	27.6	25.4	24.6	16.6	11.5	14.2	25.5	24.8	24.4	36.6	39.6	60.1
12—Quebec.....	27	25.7	23.6	17	11.6	14.9	27.6	24.1	24.6	35.2	37.4	58.2
13—Three Rivers.....	27.3	25.6	24.8	17.6	12.7	14.7	25.5	23.7	25.7	37.6	44.5	62.1
14—Sherbrooke.....	33.3	28.3	30.7	19.5	12.5	15.8	20	31	23.7	41.2	42.7	65
15—Sorel.....	22.5	22.5	20.5	15.5	10	10	25	22	25	39	39	53.3
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	22.7	21.3	20.2	14.7	11.2	12.7	23.3	20.5	19.8	35.3		56
17—St. John's.....	25	25	25	15	12	15	25	25	25			65
18—Thetford Mines.....	23	22.5	17.5	16.5	10	17.5	20	23.5	25	35		57.5
19—Montreal.....	34.5	29.7	31.2	16.2	12.7	10.3	29.8	27.3	25.4	34.6	38.1	62.8
20—Hull.....	33.3	27.8	27.9	17.3	10.7	16.6	33.6	26.3	25.4	34.8	35.7	60.6
Ontario (average).....	34.2	28.6	25.3	19.3	14.8	22.0	29.8	28.5	26.9	36.3	40.5	61.1
21—Ottawa.....	33.4	27.4	25.1	19.3	12.6	17.9	28.4	27.9	24.1	34.2	41.1	60.8
22—Brockville.....	35.6	30.4	27.2	16.5	13.6	16.8	28	29.4	25.6	40.2	44.3	61.2
23—Kingston.....	32.8	27	24.5	19.2	12.9	15.2	26	26.7	22.7	35.2	40.2	56.1
24—Belleville.....	33.6	27.8	27.4	19.4	14.5	21.4	30	26.8	25.5	41.1	43.9	63.1
25—Peterborough.....	33.9	29.4	23.5	19	14.9	22.8	31	29.7	29	35.7	38	60.4
26—Oshawa.....	31.5	27.2	23.7	17.5	15.2	24	32	29.2	26.7	40.7	45	62.2
27—Orillia.....	34	30	25.2	19.8	15.7	22	27.5	26.6	26.6	36.6	39.3	60
28—Toronto.....	35.8	27.8	27.5	17.5	15	22.2	30.5	25.8	31.7	39.4	43.4	57.6
29—Niagara Falls.....	37	31	28.7	20.7	12.5	22.7	35	29	27.5	35.3	40.6	61.2
30—St. Catharines.....	33.7	29	27.6	20	15.2	20.8	26.2	27.7	25.7	32.5	35.6	60
31—Hamilton.....	35.6	29.9	28.6	20.2	15.9	23.4	23.3	28		35.3	38.8	61.2
32—Brantford.....	35	30	25.7	20.1	16.4	23	28.7	29.3	27.5	33.7	37.3	62.5
33—Galt.....	34.7	29.3	27	20	16.5	23.3	30	29.3	27	36.4	40.1	62.5
34—Guelph.....	33.9	29	25.2	19.6	15.1	23.3	27.5	24.4	25	33.4	38.9	58.8
35—Kitchener.....	32	28	23.2	20.2	17.3	23	37.5	28.2	27.5	33.8	37.6	60
36—Woodstock.....	37.2	29.5	25.2	19.5	15.2	23	32.7	27	25	34	35.6	60
37—Stratford.....	35	30	22.3	18.8	15.3	23.5	27.6	28	25	38.5	42.6	62.5
38—London.....	34.9	28.7	26.3	19.8	12.5	22.2	29.2	30.3	25.8	37.3	41.4	60.9
39—St. Thomas.....	33.2	27.7	24.7	19.2	14.4	21	28.7	29	27.7	35.5	39.4	61.7
40—Chatham.....	33.2	27.2	26	18.7	13.4	25.7	28.2	28.2	27.6	39	41.2	64.5
41—Windsor.....	32.3	26.9	25.5	17.8	14.3	23.1	26.7	28.4	25.7	36.2	39.9	60.8
42—Sarnia.....	31.7	24.5	23.7	19.5	15.6	24.7	27.5	29.2	28.2	34	40	62.5
43—Owen Sound.....	34.5	30	21	17.7	14.4	22	25	27	27.5	37	40.3	56.2
44—North Bay.....	36.7	31.2	28.3	20	14.4	21.5	27.5	29.5	26.6	34.2	37.2	60.5
45—Sudbury.....	37	29.7	25.4	20.5	13.7	23.7	31.5	30.2	27.3	34.2	41.2	63.6
46—Cobalt.....	32.6	27.7	23.5	15.5	13.5	18	35	29.7	28.7	38.7	43.3	62.2
47—Timmins.....	33.7	29	25.3	20.7	16.3	24	33	32.3	28.7	33	38.7	61.1
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	35.6	31.1	26	21.2	15	24	33	29.9	28	36.3	40.8	61.7
49—Port Arthur.....	33.6	26.8	23	21.1	16.3	22.7	36.7	27.6	28.6	39.4	46.7	63.2
50—Fort William.....	33.1	25.4	22.5	18.7	16	18.7	31.4	28.6	28.6	37.8	42.1	63.8
Manitoba (average).....	30.6	13.9	22.8	16.6	13.1	17.2	28.2	25.6		37.6	42.3	59.5
51—Winnipeg.....	31.6	24.2	24.3	16	13.4	14.9	28.2	25.7	26.4	37.8	40.9	58.9
52—Brandon.....	29.6	23.6	21.2	17.1	12.7	19.4	28.2	25.4		37.4	43.6	60
Saskatchewan (average).....	32.4	25.1	23.7	15.9	14.4	18.2	33.0	26.7	27.2	44.9	50.9	62.9
53—Regina.....	30.6	23.3	20.7	15	12.7	16	34	24.8	30	43.8	50.7	63.8
54—Prince Albert.....	29	23.3	21.5	18.3	14.3	19.3	29.3	26.7	30	48.3	52.5	61
55—Saskatoon.....	31.8	25	23.6	18.8	14.1	17.8	34	26.1	24.7	43.5	49.1	60.4
56—Moose Jaw.....	38.3	28.9	29.1	23.3	16.6	19.7	34.5	29	24	44.1	51.3	66.3
Alberta (average).....	37.1	25.4	23.9	17.9	13.8	19.5	34.9	27.1	25.8	39.9	45.7	57.5
57—Medicine Hat.....	33.2	25	25.7	19.2	15	20.2	35	26.2	28	44.3	50	56.9
58—Drumheller.....	32.5	27.5	22.5	19	12.5	20	35	29	25	39.7	47.5	60
59—Edmonton.....	33	25.1	26.6	16.9	13.8	18.9	38.7	28.6	26.7	39.8	44.6	56.4
60—Calgary.....	29.9	23.8	22.5	16.6	14	17.7	31.6	27.3	25.1	39.5	46	60.4
61—Lethbridge.....	32	25.8	22	17.7	13.6	20.7	34.2	24.5	24.2	36.3	40.2	54
British Columbia (average).....	38.3	30.4	28.1	20.6	17.9	25.4	40.1	34.2	29.8	47.6	53.1	65.6
62—Vernon.....	38	28.7	27.2	18.7	14.4	25		35	32.5	45.3	52	62
63—Nelson.....	39	29	23	19.5	16	26	45	37.5	29.3	45.8	52.5	62
64—Trail.....	38.5	30.5	29	23.9	19.2	27.2	45	34	29	51	57	67
65—New Westminster.....	36.7	31.2	26.1	18.6	17.2	23.4	34.2	31.7	30.4	43.2	48.9	66
66—Vancouver.....	37.9	30.5	28.6	19.5	17.4	24.9	39.6	36.9	31.1	46.8	52.9	66.8
67—Victoria.....	40.4	31.1	29.2	19.4	18.2	26.1	37.2	30.1	26.9	50.1	54.3	63.9
68—Nanaimo.....	36.2	30	25.7	20.2	20.2	28.7	40	35	25	48.3	52	70
69—Prince Rupert.....	40	32.2	30	21.2	17.5	21.8		33.7	34.2	50.4	55	67

a Price per single quart higher.

b Adjacent localities 12c to 16c per quart.

ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927

Fish								Eggs								Butter	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
18-7	29-9	21-0	14-4	59-0	20-4	20-5	36-6	21-5	37-8	34-3	11-6	37-0	41-9				
16-7	27-5			53-8	17-7	18-9	28-6	22-2	40-8	37-4	11-2	37-4	43-1				
20	25			50-70	17-7	20	28-3	21-6	44-9	42-2	b12-14	38	42-5				1
18	35			60	17-1	20	33-1	20	37-3	35	12	37-3	43-5				2
12	20-25			45	17	15	28-2	21-5	42-5	35	9	34-3	43				3
				50	16-9	16-4	25-6	24-1	41-8	39-8	a13-3	37-3	42-6				4
					20	20	30	25	40		10	40					5
10	35			60	17-6	21-7	26-4	21	38-2	35	10	37-5	43-9				6
16-7	35-0		10-0	56-9	18-3	17-4	41-5	22-7	30-7	29-2	9-10	34-6	40-3				7
12	35		10	60	18	17-6	36-1	22-4	37-7	33-5	12-1	35-2	41-2				
18	35		10	60	17-6	15-6	34-7	22	41-3	35	10-12	37-7	44-4				8
20	35			55-60	18-6	18-3	42-6	21-1	41-2	33-7	a13-5	38-1	44-5				9
				50	19	18	39-4	21-5	38-3	31-7	12	35	40-8				10
15-1	30-5	23-6	10-6	55-0	21-3	21-4	27-5	25	30		12	30	35				11
10	25	20		50	20	21-7	30-5	21-5	38-3	35-7	10-7	36-2	38-3				
15-20	30		10		22-5	25	33-7	22-2	39-2	36-7	12-14	34-8	38-8				12
15-20	30	30	15		22-5	19	33-5	22-3	38-4	36	13	37-9	37-9				13
					25	25	32-5	21	40-5	36-7	a10	35-1	38-3				14
							24-5	20-9	35		10	36-8	36-8				15
							20-3	20	35		7	36-9	36-9				16
15-16	30-35	23	8	50	20	18	41-2	21-8	38-9	35	9	38-3	38-3				17
							22	23-8	37-1	35	12	35	38-8				18
17-9	31-0	22-4	10	60	19-3	20-6	31-5	19-8	43-2	37-3	12	38-9	40				19
20	32	23	10	64-6	20	20-5	35-4	21-9	37-5	33-4	10	37-3	38-6				20
	35	28			19-6	19-5	39-6	20-7	38-0	35-2	11-6	37-1	40-8				
5	35	25	10-20		20	16	36-4	20-1	39-6	36-3	10	37-6	40-1				21
	30	20			21-7	20-3	44-7	23-2	35	31-5	10	35	39-7				22
					17-7	20	34-8	19	35-8	32	10	36-5	39-8				23
					18		37-4	20-6	33-1	31	a9	43-1	42-2				24
	25	22-25		60	18-3	23	38-7	20-5	33-9	31-9	10	36-7	39-1				25
0	25					18	36-8	22-3	37-4	37-5	12	39	40-7				26
4	28-30			72	22-2	16-8	35-4	22-1	32-8		10-11-5	35-3	41-6				27
0	35				22-5	22	41-9	20-1	42-2	36-9	a12-5	37-7	41-7				28
0	32	25			15-5		38-4	20-1	39-7		12	35-7	42-2				29
0	35	25			19-5	17-5	44-8	16-1	38-2	37-2	12	38-7	40-4				30
0	30	25			21		47-6	18-8	40-2	35-4	12	36	42-2				31
5	33	20	12		20	19	38-7	19-4	36-9	34-3	a10-5	37-2	39-5				32
0	30	25			20		38-8	18-9	36-5	35-3	a11-8	37	39-1				33
0	30				20	25	46-2	20-4	43-1	39-5	12	37-3	39-5				34
0	30				15		35	17-2	36-1	35	12	35-5	38-4				35
0	35		15	50	23-7	21-7	34-5	18	35	31-7	10	35	38-3				36
5	25	20		50	18-2	17	39-9	19-8	33-3	30-3	12	37-7	40-9				37
4	32	20	12	55	20	18-3	45	20-3	36-1	35-3	10	34-7	40-1				38
0	35	20			19-5	22	38	19-5	34-5	33-7	10	37-7	40-3				39
0	35	25	15		18-3	20	43-6	19-7	31-9	29-4	12	39-4	42-4				40
					20	21	44	22	36-6	33-5	a12	37-2	40-3				41
					15	16	39-2	20-3	32-2		12	36-1	39-1				42
							39-1	23-6	40	38	12	32-2	37-8				43
	25	25	10	75	22-5	18	35	22-8	43-6	39-7	12	35-3	41-6				44
	30			75	22-5	20	32-1	25-2	45-4	40	15	40	45-2				45
					19-6	19	30-8	24-6	50-3	39-1	a14-3	42-6	46				46
					20		43-1	21-5	41-4	36-8	13	38-2	41-3				47
20	30	17	9		20-6	16	42-1	24-1	40	37-5	a12-5	40	43-5				48
	30	21-5		80	20-6	18-8	46-6	22-6	40-3	35	a12-5	37-7	42-5				49
	30	18			19-9	17-2	37-8	20-6	35-9	32-0	11-5	33-8	40-7				50
0	35	15-5			19-7	17-3	41-3	20-1	38-9	33-7	12	34-6	41-4				
	30-6	15-5			20	17	34-3	21-1	32-9	30-2	a11	33	40				51
	25-30	12-5-15			24-6	24-3	37-3	22-3	33-3	29-6	12-0	31-9	42-2				
	30	15			25	25	33-2	23	33-2	31-4	13	33	41-8				52
	30	15	20		25	23-3	33-1	23-3		25	10	26-2	43-1				53
	30	18			23-7	23-8	40-1	22-3	33-8	31-8	12	33-7	41-1				54
							25	42-8	20-4	32-8	30	34-5	42-6				55
7	27-3	15-8	19-4		23-5	23-3	33-4	21-5	36-5	31-0	10-9	34-1	43-5				56
	30	20			23-7	27-5	32-3	24-3	35-2	32-2	11	33-5	43-3				57
20	30	18			25	30-8	30-8	19-7	31-9	30	a12-5	35	43-2				58
	23-25	12-5	15		20-8	23	30-5	22-7	38-7	30-1	10	33-3	43-7				59
	25-30	16	20-25		23-5	20-6	38	20-4	38-8	32-5	11	35-5	43-8				60
	25	12-5	20		24-4	20-4	35-2	20-5	37-7	30	10	33-2	43-5				61
3	25-9	21-5	18-0		22-6	22-3	39-7	23-3	38-7	33-9	13-0	44-1	45-9				
	30	18			25	25	43-5	22-3	41-9	40	a12-5		47-1				62
	30	20			25	24-2	34-7	25	40		a14-3	45	49-3				63
	30	20			23-3	24-2	33-3	25-3	43-1		15	45	50				64
	22	15			20-4	18	42-8	20-9	35	30	a11-1	44-8	48-4				65
	23	25	15		19-7	18-1	40-9	22	35-6	31-2	a11-1	42-6	47-3				66
	22		20		21-4	19	36-9	20-9	34-3	31	a12-5	44	48-6				67
	30				21-2	25	42-7	25	32-8		a13-3	45	51-4				68
	20				25	25	42-5	25	46-7	37-5	a14-3	42-5	49-2				69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

Locality	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	Tomatoes, 2 1/2's, per can	Pears, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can.
Dominion (average).....	30.7	7.8	18.3	5.4	6.1	10.8	12.6	16.1	16.7	16.4
Nova Scotia (average).....	31.2	8.1	17.5	5.8	6.4	9.7	13.8	18.1	17.7	17.4
1—Sydney.....	33.2	8	17.8	5.8	6.4	10.1	12.9	18	18	17.8
2—New Glasgow.....	29.1	8	16.6	5.7	5.8	10	14.2	17	17	16.9
3—Amherst.....	31	8	17.5	5.3	7	9.5	11.5	20	18.3	17.3
4—Halifax.....	30.1	8	18.3	5.7	6.5	9	15	17.4	16.8	16.6
5—Windsor.....	35	8.3	18	6.4	7	10	15	20	20	20
6—Truro.....	28.6	8.83	16.9	5.5	5.9	9.4	14.1	16.4	15.9	16
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown.....	29.1	7.4	19.2	5.4	6	11.1	14.5	16.7	16.2	16.7
New Brunswick (average).....	32.3	8.7	18.4	5.8	6.4	10.6	14.3	16.8	16.5	15.9
8—Moncton.....	32.5	9.3	18	6.1	7	11.2	13.2	16.8	16.5	16.1
9—St. John.....	31.7	8.7	19.4	5.4	6.3	9.5	13.1	15.1	15.4	14.6
10—Fredericton.....	30.1	8.7	18	5.6	6.2	11.6	15.7	15.6	16.6	15.2
11—Bathurst.....	35	8	18	6	6	10	15	17.5	17.5	17.5
Quebec (average).....	28.1	6.4	17.6	5.3	6.5	9.5	13.3	14.8	16.8	15.6
12—Quebec.....	29.9	7.5	17.6	5.4	5.8	10.3	13.6	15.4	17	16.7
13—Three Rivers.....	29.6	6	18.1	5.4	7.7	9.4	14.7	14.9	19.2	15
14—Sherbrooke.....	25.4	6.7	17.3	5.3	6.3	9.4	14	14.8	17.8	15.3
15—Sorel.....	27.6	6	18.4	4.8	6	9.7	11.2	15.4	17.7	15.9
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	25.3	5	17.1	5	6	10.4	12.7	14.6	15	17.3
17—St. John's.....	32.3	5.3-6.7	17.7	4.8	7.3	9.4	14.3	14.7	15.2	16
18—Theftford Mines.....	28.5	6.7	18	5.9	6.5	8.3	12.6	15.4	18.8	15.7
19—Montreal.....	30.3	5.2-8	17.9	5.5	5.7	10.1	12.2	14.2	14.9	14.5
20—Hull.....	28	6.8	16.7	5.7	7	8.1	14.2	13.9	15.6	14.3
Ontario (average).....	30.5	7.4	17.9	5.0	6.0	11.5	13.0	15.5	15.6	15.4
21—Ottawa.....	31.5	7.3-8	18	5.9	6.6	10.5	11.3	15	15.3	15.1
22—Brookville.....	28.1	6.7	17	5.5	5.6	10.3	12.1	15.7	16.4	16.3
23—Kingston.....	28.2	6.7	15.7	5.5	4.8	9.3	12	13.8	13.2	13.1
24—Belleville.....	30.3	6.3	17.4	4.4	5.2	11.4	13.1	14.5	15.2	14.3
25—Peterborough.....	30.3	7.3	17.3	4.5	5.6	11.2	12.2	15	15	15
26—Oshawa.....	35.2	7.3	16	4.3	6	12.5	12.8	15.4	14.8	14.8
27—Orillia.....	31.6	6.7	18.6	5.2	5.7	11.1	13.1	15.3	15.1	15.1
28—Toronto.....	33.8	7.3-8	18.2	4.9	5.9	10.9	12.2	15.1	15.4	15.2
29—Niagara Falls.....	34.5	7.3	19.3	5	6.1	12.2	14.2	16.2	15.8	16
30—St. Catharines.....	26	7.3	17.7	4.6	5.7	11.9	12.6	14.5	14.5	15
31—Hamilton.....	34.3	7.3	17.7	4.3	5.8	10.5	12.4	14.7	14.8	14.6
32—Brantford.....	30.6	7.3-8	17.5	4.4	5.8	12.1	13.3	14.9	14.8	14.6
33—Galt.....	31	7.3	18.9	4.7	5.7	12.6	13.6	15.2	15.1	14.9
34—Guelph.....	31.5	7.3	18.7	4.6	5.3	12.5	12.5	15.3	15.3	15.8
35—Kitchener.....	30.1	7.3	17.8	4.3	5.3	11.3	12.5	15.5	15.8	15.2
36—Woodstock.....	27.7	6.7-7.3	17.5	3.7	5.6	11.2	12.7	14.9	14.4	14.9
37—Stratford.....	31.3	7.3	18.5	4.6	6.2	12.5	13.3	16.5	15.6	15.3
38—London.....	30.8	7.3-8	18.5	4.7	5.7	11.7	13.4	15.5	16.6	15.4
39—St. Thomas.....	28.2	7.3-8.7	19.2	4.8	5.8	12.7	13.5	15.4	15.9	15.1
40—Chatham.....	30	6.7	18	4.3	5.4	11.7	14	14.8	14.9	14.2
41—Windsor.....	29.7	9.0-3	18.9	5	5.7	12.2	14.9	15.6	16.2	16.3
42—Sarnia.....	28.4	7.3-8.7	17.5	5.1	6.4	12.5	13.8	15	15	14.7
43—Owen Sound.....	29.8	7.3	18.2	4.8	5.5	10.7	13	15.4	15.8	15.4
44—North Bay.....	28.4	7.3	15.5	5.7	6.3	10.8	13.2	15.2	15.5	15.2
45—Sudbury.....	31	8	17.3	5.9	7.2	10.6	13.1	16.5	18	16.5
46—Cobalt.....	34.2	8.1	20	5.9	7.2	12.4	16	19	19.8	18.4
47—Timmins.....	31.7	8.3	15.7	6	6.5	10.6	13.9	16.5	15.8	15.8
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	30.5	7.3-8	19	5.8	7.3	12.7	13.9	15.4	15.9	15.9
49—Port Arthur.....	31	6.7	19.5	5.7	6.3	11	11.3	16.9	15.7	16.1
50—Fort William.....	30.4	6.7	18.3	5.7	5.5	11.5	11.4	17.4	16.7	16.1
Manitoba (average).....	30.6	6.7			6.4	12.1	13.0	15.4	16.6	18.3
51—Winnipeg.....	30.8	7	19.2	5.6	6.8	12	12.7	18.4	18.4	18.1
52—Brandon.....	30.4	6.4		5.7	5.9	12.2	13.2	18.3	18.8	18.2
Saskatchewan (average).....	31.8	8.5	18.4	5.6	6.0	10.6	12.5	18.3	18.3	18.1
53—Regina.....	31	8.8-9.2		5.5	6.5	11.6	12.5	17.6	17.3	16.7
54—Prince Albert.....	33.3	8	18	5.5	5.9	8.4	13	18.6	18.6	18.6
55—Saskatoon.....	31.4	8	17.5	5.6	5.9	11.4	13.4	18.2	18.1	18.6
56—Moose Jaw.....	31.4	8.8	19.8	5.8	5.7	10.8	11	18.9	19.1	18.4
Alberta (average).....	31.5	8.8	18.5	5.7	5.8	11.3	10.0	16.2	18.6	18.4
57—Medicine Hat.....	31.5	8.9	18.6	5.8	6.9	12.1	10.7	16.4	19.8	18
58—Drumheller.....	33.3	8.9	19	5.8	5.9	11.7	10.3	15.8	17.7	19.3
59—Edmonton.....	30.7	8	19.4	5.5	5.1	10.1	9.3	16	17.6	18
60—Calgary.....	31.9	8.4		5.6	5.7	11.6	9.4	16.2	18.1	18.9
61—Lethbridge.....	29	10	17	5.8	6.5	11.2	10.4	16.7	18.9	17.9
British Columbia (average).....	32.0	9.4	21.0	5.9	6.4	10.1	9.5	16.6	18.1	17.9
62—Vernie.....	32.6	8.3	21.7	5.6	5.8	11.9	11.4	17.2	19	19
63—Nelson.....	32.1	10	18.5	6	6.5	10.6	10	16.2	20.4	19.6
64—Trail.....	30	9.3-10	15.9	6	6.1	9.7	8.8	15	18.5	18.5
65—New Westminster.....	31.6	8.9-10	22.7	5.7	6.3	8.9	7.9	15.5	16.6	16
66—Vancouver.....	30.6	8.9-10	21.6	5.8	6.3	9.5	9.1	15.2	16.5	15.9
67—Victoria.....	32.6	8.9	24	5.8	7.2	9.7	9.1	15.7	17.1	17
68—Nanaimo.....	32	8.9	21.7	5.8	6.2	10	10	18.7	18.2	18.2
69—Prince Rupert.....	34.5	10	21.7	6.1	6.5	10.2	9.7	19.5	18.5	19

D RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927

	Onions, white per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2 1/2, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin
			Per 80 lb.	Per 15 lb.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.							
8-2	9-1	2-430	48-2	42-4	19-2	15-1	18-4	18-4	78-6	28-2	66-4	44-2	
8-5	7-7	1-735	33-0	45-0	17-3	15-6	18-8	19-1	83-0	30-3	65-6	43-5	
7-9	7-8	2-193	42-3	60	19-8	17-2	19-7	20-8	90	29-8	72-1		1
7-8	7-6	1-406	26-8	45	16-8	15-6	19-3	17-9	80-6	30-8	59-4	39-4	2
9-1	7-5	1-50	25-7	30	16	16	18	19	90	31		45	3
8-3	7-8	2-14	44-4		16	15-2	18-2	18	82-2	29-7	64-7	39	4
10	8	1-80	30		15	15	20	20	75	30		55	5
7-6	7-2	1-371	282-6		17-8	14-6	17-8	18-8	80	30-4	66-2	39-2	6
7-9	9-3	1-20	22-9	20	20-5	17-4	18-8	18-8	86-7	29-7	71-7	55	7
7-8	8-4	1-906	40-1		18-2	17-4	17-6	19-6	78-4	30-3	67-9	46-9	
8-7	8	2-112	36-4		20	15-4	18-8	18-8	90	33-3	67-5	50	8
7-1	7-9	2-01	43-2		17-7	15-9	16-1	19	71-6	29-6	60	44	9
7-7	8-6	1-50	40-6	45	17-2	18-2	19	20-5	73-5	28-1	76-2	43-5	10
7-5	9	2-00	40		18	20	17-5	20		30		50	11
7-6	8-1	2-480	42-0	39-0	17-9	14-9	18-9	19-0	86-9	26-6	66-9	42-2	
8	7-8	2-019	36-9	30	19	17-9	19-3	19-9	88-8	25-7	84	43-1	12
8-5	8-9	2-094	40-4	31-7	19-1	15-1	20-5	18-6	97-1	25	70	43	13
7-3	7-3	2-121	40-4	41-7	18-6	14-2	19-1	18-7	88-3	28-3	71-5	42-8	14
7-7	9-3	3-75			16-5	14-2	19	20-7	91-2	26-7	62-5	40-6	15
7-2	7-4	2-287	40		18-7	12-5	18		91-7	26-7	55	38-4	16
8	7-5	3-04	52-5	50	16-7	14-2	20-6	20-7	65	25	50	45	17
7	8	1-862	32	55	18-2	16-3	18-4	17-1	95	32	85	45	18
7-5	8-1	2-589	44-3	41-2	17-4	13-5	18-2	18-4	90-4	25-1	65-6	39	19
8-6	8-2	2-56	50	23-3	16-5	16	17	17-5	75	25	58-3	43-2	20
8-5	9-5	2-900	58-6	45-6	18-0	15-0	17-9	18-0	77-6	27-5	65-9	40-9	
8-4	7-9	2-58	42-5	40	19	14-1	17-6	19-4	78-2	27-8	64-4	45-2	21
8	10-9	2-85	58-7		14-6	18-4	18-7	87	78-2	29-4	73-6	42-6	22
7-9	8	2-60	51-9		14-3	17-2	17-2	75-7	77-8	26-3	61	40-3	23
10-2	10	2-63	55	50	15	17-1	16-4	77-7	77-8	26-4	64	40-2	24
8-2	8	2-45	65	50	18	14-5	17-1	77-7	78-4	28-1	67-2	37	25
9	10	a3-00	a70-8	15	12-8	18-7	18-3	79-7	79-7	27-6	64-7	43-3	26
8-2	10-8	2-44	44-2	15	14-4	18-2	18-2	77-5	77-5	25	65	41	27
8-4	8-4	3-39	60-9	53-3	16	13-6	17-2	77-2	77-2	26	62-1	39-1	28
9-1	8-2	a3-90	a77-8	50	21-7	18-8	17-8	83-2	83-2	27-5	73-8	43-3	29
9-3	10-7	3-25	40	45	14-2	17-2	15-5	80	80	23-7	56-2	37-7	30
8-7	9-1	2-35	a67-1		15-7	17-2	16-8	65-4	65-4	25-7	57-3	39-8	31
7-9	8-3	3-42	a78-2		14-6	17-3	16	73	73	26-6	62-5	38-2	32
8	8-7	2-87	58-3		13	17-1	17-7	78-2	78-2	25-8	65	38-7	33
8-3	8-1	2-85	60		15-7	17	17-1	69-2	69-2	27-3	68-5	39-8	34
8-3	9	3-35	62-5		14-7	16-3	16-8	62-5	62-5	24-7	62-5	35-1	35
8-1	10-2	2-50	a73-5		13-2	15-7	16-5	64	64	30	75	39	36
8-6	9-6	3-33	57	15	15-1	18-7	17-8	82	82	25-3	65	40-7	37
7-9	9-1	3-33	70-4	25	13-7	15-8	15-7	67-1	67-1	28-1	68-3	37-7	38
8-6	10-3	3-50		45	15-4	17-7	17-3	81	81	27-2	70	40-8	39
9	12	3-31	a68-1		16-1	17-6	17	82-8	82-8	27-5	69	37-7	40
8-1	9-6	3-20	64-7	15	12-5	18	16-8	83	83	27-1	75	42-2	41
7-9	10		a76-7	15	14-8	18	18	79-2	79-2	30	70	39-7	42
7-9	8-1	2-38	43-7		13-1	16-4	16-6	73-2	73-2	30-4	64-7	41-4	43
7-5	9	2-70	56-4	50	19-3	14-6	18	76-4	76-4	29-7	60-3	39-8	44
9	10-4	3-00	50		20	15-9	20	89-6	89-6	29-4	70	43	45
8-9	11-7	2-27	48-3		22-5	18	21-7	91-5	91-5	29-4	72-1	50	46
10-8	9-3	3-00	60	60	18-7	14-8	20-7	82-2	82-2	27-7	66-7	46-2	47
8-3	10-4	2-86	52-1		18	16-4	18-1	76-7	76-7	28-2	60	42-5	48
7-9	9-1	2-69	50-4	33-3	21-4	17-8	18-9	77-2	77-2	29-2	61-7	43-1	49
9-5	8-9	2-61	46-4		21-1	16-2	18-5	20	77-8	29	62-4	42	50
8-4	10-4	1-882	34-5		18-4	15-4	19-0	19-6	74-9	29-4	68-4	45-4	
8-2	9-6	2-493	47-3		16-8	14	18-5	19-2	73-6	28-8	65-5	43-3	51
8-6	11-1	1-27	21-7		20	16-7	19-5	20	76-2	30	71-2	47-5	52
8-3	10-4	2-300	41-9		21-4	15-6	19-6	20-4	76-0	29-3	67-7	48-7	
8-6	10-2	2-01	33		21-7	15-2	18-5	20-7	77-0	28-2	65-4	48-5	53
8-2	10-5	2-37	40		22-5	14-7	21	20-6	75	30	64	49	54
8-2	9-2	2-441	44-7		22-6	14-9	18-8	20-3	75-7	30-3	70-1	51-4	55
8-1	11-6	2-38	50		18-7	17-7	20-1	20	76-1	28-7	71-3	49-9	56
8-1	10-3	2-012	46-2		21-2	15-1	18-9	18-5	71-3	27-4	65-1	49-4	
8-3	11-2	2-64	a75		22	17-9	19-3	69-4	69-4	26-6	71-9	52-8	57
7-8	8-7	1-76	40		21-7	15	19-2	68-3	68-3	28-3	61-7	52-3	58
8-4	8-9	1-70	30		19-8	12-6	18	71-5	71-5	26-1	60	46-3	59
7-8	10-5	2-06	46-7		20-8	13-5	19-2	73-8	73-8	28-2	64-7	49-4	60
8-2	12-2	1-90	39-4		21-7	16-4	18-9	73-3	73-3	28	67	50	61
7-6	8-6	2-023	43-3		22-2	13-5	18-7	76-1	76-1	29-5	66-7	49-9	
8-5	9-1	1-94	43-3		22-5	15-6	19-1	79-2	79-2	31-2	70	52-5	62
8-3	11	1-91	48		25	13-7	19-6	75	75	30-8	65-8	54	63
6-8	7-7	2-10	50		25	13-2	18-7	70	70	35	63-3	48-7	64
6-6	6-5	1-58	27-5		18-9	12-9	17-4	15	68	26-3	64-1	45-8	65
6-5	6-9	2-923	51-4		18-2	12-6	17-8	73-5	73-5	26-2	60-4	44-9	66
7-1	9-4	1-767	34-2		23-1	14-1	17-9	14-6	81-2	30	72-5	47-3	67
8-5	9-1	1-90	46-7		20	13-7	18-7	16-2	82	30	75	53-3	68
8-5	9-2	2-06	45		25	11-9	20	19-5		30		53	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

Locality	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold), per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, per ton
	Granulated, in dollar lots, per lb.	Yellow, in dollar lots, per lb.										
Dominion (Average)	8.4	8.0	60.7	71.1	27.9	15.7	3.6	55.2	58.4	12.3	7.2	16.191
Nova Scotia (Average)	8.4	7.7	64.8	69.4	30.2	13.3	4.0	57.3	44.2	13.5	7.6	16.428
1—Sydney.....	8.8	8.1	64.5	66.1	31.7	15	3.9	63	51.8	13.4	7.6	
2—New Glasgow.....	8.5	8.1	63.3	71.9	30.6	13.6	3.6	53.8	39.6	14.7	7.8	
3—Amherst.....	8.5	7.8	60	60.3	30	11.5	4.5	46	32.5	11.5	7.5	17.50
4—Halifax.....	8.1	7.6	64	70.9	29.2	14.2	3.9	65.4	51.5	13.2	7.1	15.00-15.50
5—Windsor.....	8	7	70	75	30		4.2	60	55	15	8	17.00
6—Truro.....	8.6	7.8	67.2	72.2	29.6	12.1	3.9	55.8	35	13	7.8	16.00
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	8.1	7.5	62.9	72	28.2	13.7	3.9	51.2	44.2	13.7	7.1	15.00
8—Moncton.....	8.6	7.7	65.8	75.5	28.8	13	3.2	63.6	46.2	14	7.3	15.00
9—St. John.....	8.2	8	61	66.7	25.6	12	3.6	61.7	42.5	13.2	7.1	15.00-15.25
10—Fredericton.....	8.3	8.2	62.5	73.7	26.7	12.9	2.9	56	38.2	11.5	7	15.00
11—Bathurst.....	8.3	8	60	73.9	24	13	4	60		12.5	7	16.00
Quebec (Average)	7.8	7.3	60.2	68.0	26.9	14.3	3.7	54.6	64.8	11.4	6.6	18.00
12—Quebec.....	7.5	7.2	59.2	72.5	26.1	17.2	3.5	52.5	65	11	7.2	15.50-16.00
13—Three Rivers.....	8.2	7.7	61.5	72.3	26.9	14.1	3.8	54.4	63.3	12.2	6.7	14.50
14—Sherbrooke.....	7.8	7.1	61.4	69.2	26.8	13.6	3	52.8	60	10.8	6.1	16.50-16.75
15—Sorel.....	8.2	7.6	57.8	52.8	26.6	12.5	4.4	45	70	11	6.7	15.00
16—St. Hyacinthe.....	7.5	7	56.7	72	29	13.1	3.8	60	76.7	10	7	14.50-15.50
17—St. John's.....	7.7	7.3	63	68.3	28.3	14.7	4.3	64	70	12.7	6.4	14.50
18—Theftford Mines.....	8.1	7.7	63.6	69.6	26.7	14.1	3.5	56.4	57.5	12.3	6.7	16.00-16.50
19—Montreal.....	7.5	7.1	53.8	69	26.3	14.3	3.3	56.7	66.1	10.7	6.3	16.00
20—Hull.....	7.9	7.2	60	66.7	25	15	3.4	50	55	12	6.2	15.75
Ontario (Average)	8.3	8.0	61.9	72.2	25.8	13.7	3.4	55.0	59.3	11.4	6.8	15.624
21—Ottawa.....	7.9	7.4	61.6	73.1	27.7	13.1	3.5	53.5	57.3	11.2	7	15.50-15.75
22—Brookville.....	8.3	8	62	73	28.8	13.1	3.9	51	58	11.8	7	16.00
23—Kingston.....	7.6	7.3	57.8	64	25.5	12.4	3.9	53.3	54.2	10.3	6.1	15.50
24—Belleville.....	8.1	7.9	64	70.1	25.6	13.7	3.5	55	65.7	11.4	6.7	15.50
25—Peterborough.....	8	7.7	62.9	70.8	25.3	14.3	3.3	57.5	53.3	10.7	6.5	14.75
26—Oshawa.....	8.4	8.3	65	77	26.7	12.5	2.6	58.3	60	12.2	7	15.00
27—Orillia.....	8.6	8.1	65	64.6	25	14.6	3.6	60	63.3	11.8	6.5	15.50-16.00
28—Toronto.....	7.8	7.6	62.8	72.7	25	12	3.4	57.6	48.5	9.9	6.5	14.75-15.25
29—Niagara Falls.....	8.6	8.3	67	76.8	29.6	14.5	3.8	55	57.5	11.3	7	14.00
30—St. Catharines.....	8.2	8.2	58	70.2	25	12	3.3	52.5	58.3	11.2	6	14.50-15.00
31—Hamilton.....	7.8	7.5	60	70.4	25.3	12.5	3	53.3	57.2	10.1	6.6	14.25-14.75
32—Bramford.....	7.8	7.7	60.4	68.7	25.4	12.7	3.3	51.5	67.1	10.6	6.5	14.50-15.00
33—Galt.....	7.9	7.8	60	71.6	25	13.9	3.3	54.4	55.7	10.2	5.9	14.50-15.00
34—Guelph.....	7.8	7.6	60.7	74.3	25	12.1	3.4	57.1	60	10.5	6.7	14.50-15.00
35—Kitchener.....	7.9	7.9	47.8	74.4	25	13.2	3.5	53.3	55.8	10.3	5.6	15.00-15.50
36—Woodstock.....	8	8	62.5	75	25	12.2	3.1	50	60	11.2	5.6	14.50
37—Stratford.....	8.5	9.1	60.5	72.5	25.7	13.4	3.2	57.8	57.5	10.8	7.1	15.50-16.00
38—London.....	8.4	8	64.9	75.2	24.7	14.8	3.7	61.9	48.7	10.7	6.9	15.00-15.50
39—St. Thomas.....	8.9	8.4	66	73.2	26.5	13.6	3.6	62.9	66.2	12.8	7.1	15.00-15.50
40—Chatham.....	8	7.8	56.1	66	26.2	12.7	3.4	51.4	68.7	11.8	6.5	15.50
41—Windsor.....	8	7.8	62.4	73.4	27.2	14.2	3.2	56.9	63.3	10.4	7	15.00-16.00
42—Sarnia.....	7.8	7.7	63.7	71.5	26.2	13.1	3	51.2	76.7	10.5	6.9	15.50
43—Owen Sound.....	8.5	7.8	65.6	74.6	26.7	12	3.8	56.9	53.3	11.1	7.2	15.50-16.00
44—North Bay.....	8.4	8	65.6	74.6	28.7	14.8	3.8	59.4	63.3	12.1	6.5	16.50
45—Sudbury.....	8.9	8.7	66.2	73.8	30	17	3.6	48	70	15	7.4	17.00-17.50
46—Cobalt.....	9.4	8.5	65.7	74.6	30	15.1	3.6	51	56.7	14.5	8.6	18.00
47—Timmins.....	9.5	8.7	61.2	73.7	29.5	16.2	3.2	51.7	45	12.5	7.7	17.75-18.00
48—Sault Ste. Marie.....	9.2	8.9	58.7	76	28.7	16.2	3.7	48.7	67.5	14	6.7	16.00
49—Port Arthur.....	9	8.6	56.1	72.5	28.1	14.8	3.4	50	62	10.4	8	17.00-17.50
50—Fort William.....	8.8	8.5	67	74.3	30.5	15	3.4	56.2	58.6	11.3	7.2	17.00-17.50
Manitoba (Average)	8.8	8.7	50.5	70.3	29.4	13.2	3.4	50.3	53.4	12.2	7.3	20.500
51—Winnipeg.....	8.9	8.7	59	70.5	29.3	12	3.4	48.1	46.7	12.4	7.1	19.00
52—Brandon.....	8.7	8.6	60	70	29.5	14.4	3.3	52.5	60	12	7.4	22.00
Saskatchewan (Average)	8.7	8.3	59.2	73.0	30.1	20.2	3.5	53.3	67.4	14.6	7.1	23.625
53—Regina.....	8.8	8.5	60	71.4	29.1	a18.1	3.1	54.7	70	14.5	6.9	23.00
54—Prince Albert.....	8.6	8.2	57	76.2	31.2	a22.5	3.7	58	60			
55—Saskatoon.....	8.8	8.2	59.8	71.3	29.8	a21.4	3.5	47.5	72	15	6.3	23.00-25.50
56—Moose Jaw.....	8.7	8.2	60	73.1	30.1	18.7	3.7	52.8	67.5	14.2	7.8	
Alberta (Average)	8.9	8.2	55.2	70.0	28.9	19.7	3.5	53.8	58.1	14.4	8.2	
57—Medicine Hat.....	9	8.3	54.4	70	28.7	a20.8	3.8	59.3	64	15	b6	
58—Drumheller.....	9.3	8.4	50	68.3	31.7	a22.5	3.9	55	60			
59—Edmonton.....	8.7	8.3	55.4	63.7	27	a18.2	3.5	51.7	58.7	14	7.1	
60—Calgary.....	8.7	8	55.5	71.3	28	a17.1	3.3	53.9	60	13.5	7.7	
61—Lethbridge.....	8.8	8.2	56.7	76.7	29.2	a20	3.1	49.2	58	14.4	b10	
British Columbia (Average)	8.6	8.1	57.3	70.7	30.1	23.4	3.8	56.0	62.7	13.7	9.0	
62—Fernie.....	9.2	8.8	66	73.7	29	a21.7	3.9	60	62.5	13.7	b8	
63—Nelson.....	9.2	8.5	59.2	73.2	29.7	a29.6	4.1	55	65	15	b10	
64—Trail.....	8.6	8.1	55.8	69.2	26.7	a26.7	3.1	50	60	13.7	b10	
65—New Westminster.....	7.9	7.4	55.5	66.8	29.7	a16.9	3.5	52.5	52.9	12.1	b8.3	
66—Vancouver.....	7.9	7.4	54.6	66.7	29.6	a25	3.6	56.4	62.8	11.7	b8	
67—Victoria.....	8.7	8.3	57.5	69.1	30.6	a19.1	3.6	57.3	56.9	13.9	b7.5	
68—Nanaimo.....	7.9	8	57.5	72.5	31.2	a23.2	4.3	58.3	70	12.5	b10	
69—Prince Albert.....	9.4	8.1	52	74.5	34	a25	4.4	58.7	68.3	14.2	b10	

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. Small bars 4c. and 5c. c. Calculated price per ton to a great extent in tins costing 5c. to 15c. per gallon more than the figures published (in bulk). k. New houses as high as \$40 but some at \$35.00. p. Mining Company houses \$20, others \$40-\$60. r. Company houses \$10-\$20, others \$30-\$35. s. Delivered

ND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1927

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood					Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, parlour, per box (500)	Rent	
		Hard (long), per cord	Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Soft (long), per cord	Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord			Six-roomed house with modern con- veniences, per month	Six-roomed house with incomplete modern con- veniences per month
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	c.	c.	\$	\$
10-121	13-016	12-138	14-539	8-988	10-854	9-853	31-3	12-3	27-470	19-604
9-110	12-692	9-050	10-200	6-250	7-050	5-557	34-2	14-1	22-417	14-917
7-45	9-20-9-60	6-00	7-00	5-00	6-00		33-35	15	16-00-20-00	10-00-14-00
7-35	15-00				c8-00	c6-00	35	15	20-00	14-00
9-00	12-50	9-00	10-00	8-00		6-00	32	15	10-00-15-00	5-00-10-00
00-11-50	11-00-13-50	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00		34	12-5	30-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
00-11-00	10-50-11-50	10-00	11-00	6-00	6-75	c4-67	35	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
10-50	16-00	8-25	9-00	4-25	5-50		35	12	20-00-28-00	15-00-17-00
10-875	13-293	10-875	12-375	7-000	8-583	6-200	30	15	19-00-26-00	10-00-14-00
0-00-12-00	g13-50	g10-00	g12-00	g8-00	g9-00		32-4	11-4	27-000	19-250
0-00-13-00	11-75-14-00	13-00-16-00	14-00-17-00	6-00-8-00	7-50-10-00	8-00-9-00	32-35	13	30-00-45-00	20-00-25-00
10-50	13-50	11-00	12-00	7-00	8-00	c4-80-6-40	30-32	10	20-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
9-821	13-607	13-810	15-601	9-381	10-898	11-876	30	10-11	25-00	18-00
10-00	14-00	c14-67	c14-67	c12-00	c12-00	c4-50	35	12	18-00	15-00
50-10-00	14-00	10-00	18-00	8-00	12-00	c8-13	29-8	11-9	23-167	15-188
10-50	13-25	12-00	13-00	9-00	10-00	c16-00	30	11-7	27-00-32-00	
9-75		c14-67-17-33	c16-00-18-67	c10-67	c13-33	10-00	30	13	20-00-28-00	12-00-20-00
10-00	12-00-13-00	12-00	14-00	8-00	9-00	c12-00	29-30	10	18-00-20-00	16-00-18-00
11-00	15-00				c8-25		30	10	14-00-15-00	7-00-10-00
8-25	12-50-14-00	16-00	17-00-18-00	10-00-12-00	12-00-13-00	c16-00	28	10-7	18-00-20-00	10-00-12-00
10-661	12-183	13-091	15-996	10-125	12-348	11-071	27-28	12-5	23-00-33-00	15-00-23-00
9-25	13-50-14-00	13-00	15-00	8-00	10-00	7-50	30	15	16-00	11-00
10-50					c11-20		35	10-12	25-00-40-00	16-00-25-00
12-00	12-50	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c14-00	28	13	22-00-30-00	15-00-22-00
10-00	12-50	13-00	14-00	10-00	11-00	10-00	32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
9-00	11-00-12-00	12-00	13-00	8-00	9-00	7-00	30-32	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-16-00
9-50-12-00	12-00	15-00	16-00	11-00	12-00	c13-00	30	10	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
11-00	13-50	11-00	12-50	8-00	9-50	c7-72	33	10	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-00-10-00	10-50-12-00	17-00	18-00	13-00	14-00	13-00	27-30	10	m20-00-35-00	m18-00-25-00
9-00	g11-00	g	g	g	g	g	30	10	18-00-25-00	13-00-15-00
8-00-10-00	10-50-13-00	15-00	15-50	12-00	12-50	12-00	30	8-9	25-00-40-00	20-00-25-00
12-00	12-00	15-00	17-00	11-00	13-00	c8-348	30	9	25-00-30-00	18-00-23-00
10-00	10-00-12-00	14-00	16-00	12-00	14-00	c12-00	g30	12-5	25-00-35-00	18-00-25-00
0-00-12-00	10-00-12-00	10-00	18-00	12-00	14-00	c9-00	25	9	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
0-00-14-00	11-00-13-00	16-00				c12-00	28-30	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
9-00-12-50	11-00-12-00	16-00				c9-00	26	12-5	25-00	16-00-200-03
11-00	11-00-12-00	14-00-15-00				c11-25	27-28	10	24-00-30-00	16-00-20-00
g10-00	g12-00	g	c & g26-00	g	c & g22-00	c & g18-00	28-30	8-3	35-00-40-00	25-00-30-00
9-50	12-00-13-00	12-00	18-00	6-00	9-00	14-00	25-27	10	20-00-24-00	14-00-16-00
12-50	12-50	10-00	12-00	8-00	9-00	8-00	25	10	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
2-00-14-00	15-00		c15-00-17-25		c10-50-15-00	c12-75	24-25	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
12-00	11-00-12-00	13-00	c15-00	13-00	c12-00-15-00		25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
8-00-11-00	11-00	8-50	13-00	6-50	11-00	c6-50	28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
9-50-13-50	13-50	11-00	c14-00	10-00	c12-00		25	15	30-00-40-00	19-00-25-00
9-00-13-50	13-50	11-50	12-50	11-00	12-00		24-25	14	30-00-45-00	17-00-30-00
12-000	14-750	11-000	12-125	7-250	8-625		25	15	20-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
1-50-12-50	15-50	10-00	11-50	6-50	8-50		28	12	25-00-30-00	20-00-25-00
12-00	14-00	12-00	12-75	8-00	8-75		g30	12	40-00-50-00	30-00-35-00
9-938	17-688	8-250	12-000	8-833	10-625	12-333	30-32	15	25-00-35-00	20-00-30-00
9-00-12-00	17-00-17-50	14-00	11-00	10-00-12-00	13-00		35	9-7	15-00-25-00	12-00-20-00
8-00-9-50	19-00	17-00	18-50	6-50	7-50		35	11-7	30-00-35-00	18-00-20-00
0-00-11-00	17-00-20-00	19-50	110-50	9-00	10-00	10-00	30	15	n	25-00
h10-00	16-00		c & i15-00		c14-00	c14-00	27-30	15	22-00	14-00
6-500	15-125			9-000	11-000	8-750	35	10	p	25-00-35-00
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30	13	25-00-30-00	15-00-20-00
h6-50					12-00		35	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
5-00-6-00	16-00			6-00	c6-00-8-00	4-00-5-00	33	13-3	25-00-40-00	15-00-30-00
6-00-11-50	12-50-16-00			12-00	14-00	c13-00	32-0	15-0	35-000	24-500
4-00-6-50							28-30	15	35-00-50-00	25-00-35-00
10-135	11-750			9-500	10-167	5-554	35	15	25-00-30-00	18-00-20-00
6-25-6-75				12-00	16-00	5-00	35	12-5	35-000	23-750
9-50-11-25	13-00-15-50			9-00	11-75	c7-50	34-4	12-5	30-00-50-00	30-00
9-00-11-00	14-50			9-00	10-75		35	10	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
0-75-11-75	11-25				5-50		35	10	30-00-50-00	30-00
0-50-11-50	11-25				7-00	4-50	35	15	25-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
0-50-11-50	7-50			8-00	c10-00		35	12	35-00	25-00
7-70-8-20						6-00	32-5	12-5	28-750	20-125
2-00-14-50							g	12-7	20-00-25-00	15-00-20-00
							35	10	r	25-00
							35	15	35-00	25-00
							35	15	20-00-35-00	15-00-25-00
							30	10	30-00	18-00
							135-1	13-0	25-938	20-250
							40	15	20-00	18-00
							40	12	20-00-30-00	18-00-25-00
							37-5	11	30-00-35-00	20-00-25-00
							35	15	18-00-20-00	12-00-14-00
							30	11	29-00	25-00
							28	15	20-00-22-00	16-00-18-00
							35	13-3	22-00-30-00	18-00-22-00
							35	12	30-00-40-00	20-00-30-00

and from price quoted. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Lignite. i. Poplar, etc. j. In British Columbia coal oil is sold per month. m. For new tenants \$30-\$35 and \$20-\$25. n. Houses with conveniences not extensively occupied by workmen, from mines.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES (WEIGHTED) CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Average Prices 1913=100)

Commodities	No. of commodities	1914	1916	1918	1919	1920	1921	July 1922	July 1923	July 1924	July 1925	July 1926	June 1927	July 1927
Total index 236 Commodities.....	236	102.3	131.6	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	154.1	153.5	153.9	158.1	155.9	153.5	152.0
Classified according to chief component material:														
I.—Vegetable Products (grains, fruits, etc.)	67	111.6	149.8	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	157.1	146.8	158.6	170.0	175.5	181.2	175.9
II.—Animals and Their Products.....	50	102.5	119.9	179.4	198.7	204.8	154.6	133.7	126.1	119.9	135.1	135.5	134.0	133.1
III.—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	28	97.8	133.3	269.9	281.4	303.3	165.0	175.9	198.6	204.7	194.9	173.0	153.4	155.6
IV.—Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	169.0	178.6	162.5	159.4	155.5	154.1	153.7
V.—Iron and its Products.....	26	97.7	151.8	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	149.6	171.8	159.2	151.5	143.7	143.5	143.6
VI.—Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	15	96.2	137.3	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	100.2	95.4	93.1	104.9	101.7	94.2	93.4
VII.—Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.....	16	94.5	102.2	144.9	163.8	197.5	205.4	187.0	182.8	184.9	177.4	175.8	169.5	169.5
VIII.—Chemicals and Allied Products.....	13	103.0	123.1	187.3	185.4	223.3	184.7	166.1	165.4	154.5	157.8	159.0	154.3	153.8
Classified according to origin:														
I.—Farm (Canadian Products).....	36	110.6	143.4	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	144.6	123.9	128.8	153.7	158.9	164.4	153.9
II.—Marine.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	130.1	140.5	143.0	150.9	153.1	151.8
III.—Forest.....	21	94.3	100.1	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	169.0	178.6	162.5	159.4	155.5	153.4	153.7
IV.—Mineral.....	67	95.8	121.5	166.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	157.7	158.0	155.6	152.2	149.1	143.3	143.2
All raw (or partly manufactured).....	107	104.2	133.4	189.2	206.0	244.0	168.4	152.6	144.4	147.9	155.1	156.9	158.1	155.6
All manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	129	101.0	130.4	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	156.1	157.6	154.9	159.4	153.9	148.3	148.1
Classified according to purpose:														
I.—CONSUMERS' GOODS (GROUPS A AND B).	98	101.3	120.6	172.8	191.7	226.1	174.4	155.0	148.2	146.4	153.8	159.6	153.5	151.5
(A) Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	74	105.6	132.3	193.3	207.6	244.4	170.7	146.5	143.4	138.4	151.6	157.0	158.8	152.3
Beverages.....	4	101.7	125.2	197.5	218.2	249.7	176.0	195.0	222.3	235.0	240.2	239.1	226.0	227.3
Breadstuffs.....	8	110.6	144.4	224.4	216.6	261.2	186.9	151.6	136.2	143.9	181.0	174.1	175.7	177.0
Chocolate.....	1	102.0	112.0	104.0	131.6	183.2	169.2	100.0	96.0	104.0	116.0	132.0	132.0	132.0
Fish.....	8	98.8	107.1	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	143.9	130.1	140.5	143.0	150.9	153.1	151.8
Fruits.....	8	101.6	124.2	173.5	221.6	249.4	218.6	252.4	216.4	192.7	208.0	165.8	189.6	183.6
Meats, Poultry and Lard.....	12	103.7	118.9	200.8	204.1	209.2	152.7	150.6	136.8	121.1	145.7	159.9	141.0	134.7
Milk and Milk Products.....	11	100.0	119.5	165.1	192.8	203.0	167.8	128.5	125.3	135.1	126.7	134.0	134.0	134.0
Sugar, refined.....	2	115.4	171.6	208.4	237.2	408.3	213.3	164.7	238.9	187.5	146.4	140.7	153.3	151.0
Vegetables.....	10	122.9	210.0	232.3	245.4	431.1	170.0	145.8	163.3	179.9	147.4	269.0	286.3	291.7
Eggs.....	2	104.4	120.0	174.4	197.6	213.1	159.7	106.4	92.2	105.5	123.8	109.4	110.3	117.8
Tobacco.....	2	108.0	117.6	154.7	204.1	227.0	206.5	206.5	206.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5	216.5
Miscellaneous.....	6	99.3	119.6	213.0	248.4	283.8	186.9	168.7	160.7	159.1	152.0	156.4	158.6	160.1
(B) Other Consumers' Goods.....	24	96.0	105.8	146.9	171.6	203.1	179.2	165.5	154.3	156.4	156.7	162.7	149.4	150.5
Clothing (boots, shoes, rubbers, hosiery and underwear).....	11	105.3	128.5	181.3	232.5	260.2	186.3	160.4	164.8	157.2	151.7	152.8	150.0	152.9
Household equipment.....	13	93.0	98.6	136.0	152.3	185.0	176.9	167.1	151.0	156.1	158.8	165.9	149.2	149.8
Furniture.....	3	102.8	107.3	189.1	245.3	323.4	249.4	219.6	232.9	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8	194.8
Glassware and pottery.....	3	99.7	203.2	247.4	336.9	490.6	461.6	384.4	302.9	273.6	322.7	321.3	321.2	321.2
Miscellaneous.....	7	92.9	97.9	135.0	150.6	182.3	174.8	165.5	149.6	155.2	157.1	164.8	147.9	148.5
II.—PRODUCERS' GOODS (GROUPS C AND D).	146	103.4	130.7	195.0	206.2	241.9	167.3	151.5	147.4	148.3	155.5	150.7	130.2	149.9
(C) Producers' Equipment.....	15	94.4	101.1	146.0	164.6	197.1	206.5	187.2	184.4	188.8	180.5	182.0	173.5	174.3
Tools.....	4	98.1	117.8	203.9	216.6	264.5	243.0	189.6	216.0	222.0	204.2	204.2	204.2	204.2
Light, Heat and Power Equipment and Supplies.....	7	94.5	99.9	142.1	161.5	194.1	206.4	187.5	184.2	188.3	180.4	182.3	173.9	174.7
Miscellaneous.....	4	92.3	133.2	244.5	242.3	268.6	200.5	177.5	185.7	198.4	177.8	169.4	156.1	156.1
(D) Producers' Materials.....	131	104.4	133.9	200.3	210.7	246.8	163.0	147.7	143.5	144.0	152.8	147.4	147.7	147.3
Building and Construction Materials.....	32	93.8	103.8	150.5	175.0	214.9	183.2	163.3	169.4	155.1	154.0	147.8	148.3	147.8
Lumber.....	14	91.1	92.3	130.4	163.8	206.4	180.0	162.2	168.9	151.5	149.9	147.7	148.3	148.5
Painters' Materials.....	4	102.2	159.4	264.3	303.2	316.7	173.3	181.5	200.9	187.4	198.6	171.7	170.7	164.1
Miscellaneous.....	14	100.0	128.2	191.9	192.4	227.7	192.6	164.5	168.1	161.6	160.3	146.0	145.0	144.7
Manufacturers' materials.....	99	106.8	140.8	211.7	218.8	254.0	158.4	144.1	137.6	141.9	153.0	147.2	147.8	147.1
For Textile and Clothing Industries..	21	96.2	134.2	274.1	286.8	310.2	157.3	180.4	206.5	212.1	198.3	172.4	151.5	154.0
For Fur Industry.....	2	72.4	83.0	237.3	445.6	477.5	264.4	321.2	300.0	219.9	231.5	335.7	439.9	474.6
For Leather Industry.....	6	102.8	137.6	146.6	217.4	278.3	98.0	105.1	95.9	89.6	101.8	89.1	113.3	121.8
For Metal Working Industries.....	27	95.0	145.0	174.8	155.1	173.0	123.2	113.4	120.3	112.2	116.6	111.2	107.1	106.7
For Chemical Using Industries.....	7	110.8	167.9	230.6	184.0	208.7	184.8	161.3	154.5	152.7	156.0	164.7	149.5	149.3
For Meat Packing Industries.....	4	110.0	120.9	165.4	180.2	186.6	114.3	123.8	105.3	100.0	117.9	121.1	130.1	123.5
For Milling and other Industries.....	9	114.6	153.8	252.7	261.7	280.7	177.7	150.7	124.4	152.3	179.4	171.4	180.5	181.6
Miscellaneous Producers' Materials.....	23	108.4	138.6	188.8	209.9	295.8	186.7	155.2	155.1	149.2	154.3	154.0	154.6	151.6

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106.9; 1909, 105.7; 1910, 103.8; 1911, 99.4; 1912, 100.6; 1913, 100.0.

Retail Prices

Beef prices, which had advanced from January to June, showed a slight downward tendency in July, sirloin steak averaging 33

cents per pound, as compared with 33.2 cents in June; round steak 27.4 cents per pound as compared with 27.5 cents in June; rib roast 25 cents per pound as compared with 25.4 cents in June; and shoulder roast 18.7 cents per pound as compared with 19.1 cents in June. Veal also declined, averaging 19.9 cents per pound in July, as compared with 20.3

ats in June. Mutton was slightly higher at average price of 30.1 cents per pound. Fresh pork was down from 28.4 cents per pound in June to 28.2 cents in July, while fat pork advanced slightly, averaging 26.6 cents per pound. Bacon was down from 39.4 cents per pound in June to 38.8 cents in July. Fresh fish cod steak, halibut and white fish were slightly lower. Lard was down from an average price of 21.7 cents per pound in June to 21.5 cents in July.

Eggs were higher, in many localities, fresh averaging 37.8 cents per dozen, as compared with 36.2 cents in June, and cooking averaging 34.3 cents per dozen, as compared with 31.1 cents in June. Milk was unchanged in the average. The price declined at New Glasgow, St. Hyacinthe and Prince Rupert, while an advance occurred at Regina. Butter was substantially lower, declines occurring in practically all localities, being less pronounced, however, in Ontario and Quebec than in the other Provinces. Dairy averaged 37 cents per pound in July, as compared with 40 cents in June, and 43.9 cents in May; while creamery averaged 41.9 cents per pound in July, as compared with 44.1 cents in June, and 49.1 cents in May. Cheese was slightly higher at average price of 30.7 cents per pound.

Bread was up from an average of 7.7 cents per pound in June to 7.8 cents in July. Soda biscuits were slightly lower, averaging 18.3 cents per pound. Flour was up from an average of 5.3 cents per pound to 5.4 cents, higher prices being reported from many localities. Rice was slightly lower, averaging 10.8 cents per pound. Beans advanced slightly, averaging 8.2 cents per pound. Potatoes showed a general advance, the average being up from \$12 per ninety pounds in June to \$2.43 in July. The increase was more pronounced in Ontario than in other provinces. Prunes advanced from an average of 14.7 cents per pound in June to 15.1 cents in July. Raisins and currants showed little change. Granulated sugar was unchanged in the average, increases in some localities being offset by declines in others. Coffee was down from an average price of 61.4 cents per pound to 60.7 cents in July. Anthracite coal was slightly lower, averaging \$16.19 per ton. Lower prices were reported from Moncton, St. John, and Cobalt. Luminous coal, coke and wood showed little change. No changes were reported in rent.

Wholesale Prices

The following is a summary of a statement of wholesale prices changes during the month issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Grain prices were again slightly higher, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William and Port Arthur basis, averaging \$1.62 per bushel, as compared with \$1.51 in June. American corn was up from \$1.10 per bushel to \$1.13. Western oats advanced from 64 cents per bushel to 65½ cents. Barley was down from 92 cents per bushel to 89½ cents, and flax seed from \$1.99 per bushel to \$1.95. Rolled oats advanced from \$3.85 per 90 pound sack to \$4.10. Bread at Vancouver advanced from 7½ cents per 18 ounce loaf to 8 cents. Raw sugar declined from \$4.17½ per hundred pounds to \$4.08½, and granulated from \$6.41½ per hundred pounds to \$6.31½. Reports of higher European beet sugar crop were said to cause the lower prices. Potatoes were substantially lower, Quebec grades at Montreal being down from \$2.13½ per bag to \$1.51; Ontario grades at Toronto from \$2.97½ per bag to \$2.38½; and New Brunswick potatoes at St. John from \$3.75-\$4.50 per barrel to \$3. Hay at Toronto declined from \$16.50 per ton to \$15. Straw was also lower at \$10 per ton. Pepper advanced from 38 cents per pound to 42 cents. The decline in rubber continued, a grade of Ceylon being down from 37½ cents per pound to 35 cents. Turpentine fell from \$1.05 per gallon to \$1.02. Rosin was again lower at \$11.40 per barrel, as compared with \$14 in June. Western cattle at Winnipeg were down from \$9.18½ per hundred pounds to \$8.34; choice steers at Toronto from \$8.87½ per hundred pounds to \$8.55½, and sheep from \$6.25 per hundred pounds to \$5.50. Hogs advanced from \$9.58 per hundred pounds to \$9.75. Meats were generally lower. Dressed beef, hindquarter, at Toronto declined from \$19 per hundred pounds to \$18.40, mutton from 11 cents per pound to 10 cents; and hogs from \$15.75 per hundred pounds to \$15.05. Fowl was down from 25 cents per pound to 22 cents. Fresh eggs at Montreal advanced from 36-38 cents per dozen to 37-40 cents. Beef hides at Toronto advanced from 16-17 cents per pound to 18-19 cents. Harness leather was up from 48 cents per pound to 50 cents, and men's heavy grain boots advanced from \$2.45 per pair to \$2.50, and women's dongola from \$2.30 per pair to \$2.40. Raw cotton continued to advance, the price at New York rising from 16½ cents per pound to 18 cents. The low price for the month was 17.05 cents per pound, reached on the 5th, and the high 18.95 cents per pound, reached on the 25th. Jute was up from \$8.34 per cwt. to \$9.17. Raw silk declined from \$5.50 per pound to \$5.25. Wool advanced from 24-25 cents per pound to 27 cents. Binder twine was down from 13½ cents per pound to 12½

cents. Matches declined from \$10 per box to \$8.50, due, it was said, to the reduction in excise duty. In non-ferrous metals lead declined from \$6.65 per cwt. to \$6.40; silver from 57

cents per ounce to 56½ cents; tin from 67½ cents per pound to 65 cents; and spelter from \$7.82½ per cwt. to \$7.73. White lead was down from \$13.41 per hundred pounds to \$12.95.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes and the accompanying tables give the latest information available as to the movements of prices in Great Britain and other countries. The index numbers of retail prices are from official sources unless otherwise stated. The authorities for the wholesale prices index numbers are named in all cases.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Board of Trade, on the base 1913=100, was 141.8 in June, an increase of 0.5 per cent for the month. There was a rise of 2.2 per cent in the general average of all articles of food, with increases in all groups. Industrial materials declined 0.5 per cent with declines in iron and steel, other metals and minerals and the miscellaneous group, and advances in cotton and other textiles. On the base "average prices in 1924=100" the index number for June was 85.3.

The *Statist* index number, in continuation of Sauerbeck's figures, was 123.1 at the end of June, showing a decline of 0.6 per cent from the level at the end of May, which was 123.8. All food groups declined, the whole falling 1.9 per cent. In materials, there was a rise on the whole of 0.3 per cent with a decline of 1.8 per cent in minerals and rises in textiles and sundries.

The *Times* index number, on the base 1913=100, was 142.4 in June, an advance of 0.4 per cent over the May level. Foods showed no change on the whole, a marked advance in meat and fish being offset by declines in other groups. Materials advanced 0.5 per cent, with an advance of 6 per cent in the group "textiles other than cotton," due to a sharp advance in flax and dearer prices for wool and jute. The other materials groups were slightly lower for the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Ministry of Labour, on the base July, 1914=100, was 166 at July 1 as against 163 at June 1. For the month there was an advance of five points in foods and a decline of five points in fuel and light, other groups showing no change. Foods were 159; rent, 151; clothing 210-215; fuel and light, 170; sundries, 180. At August 1, foods were 156, rent, clothing, fuel and light and sundries showing no change. The cost of living was 164.

Belgium

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Affairs, on the base April, 1914=100, was 848 in May, being 2 points above the previous month's level. There were advances in food products, fertilizer, textile products, hides and leather products, and raw rubber, with declines in fuels, tar and products, metal products, and resin products, and little change in other groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the cost of living of a workingman's family of the lowest category, on the base 1921=100, was 205.70 for June as against 201.28 for May, a rise of 2.2 per cent for the month. This was due to a rise of 2.9 per cent in the index for food prices, but there were slight increases shown by all the other groups.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the *Statistique Générale*, on the base July, 1914=100, was 636 in June, a decline of 0.9 per cent from the May level. A decline in native products was partially offset by a rise in imports. Foods showed a decline and materials rose slightly, owing to an increase of 4.6 per cent in the textiles index.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of cost of living, Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 525 for the second quarter of 1927, thus differing from the level of the previous quarter by only one point. Foods and rents rose and heat and light and sundries declined. Clothing showed no change.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the official Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 137.9 for the average of the month of June, an advance of 0.6 per cent over the May average. There were slight advances shown by foods of vegetable origin, industrial materials and semi-manufactured goods, and manufactured goods. Colonial goods declined slightly.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100 was 147.7 for June, an increase of 0.8 per cent above the May level. This was chiefly due to a rise in food prices, which rose 1.3 per cent during the month. Clothing rose 0.4 per cent. Heat and light declined and sundries rose slightly. Rent showed no change.

Italy

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chamber of Commerce, Milan, on the base 1913=100, was 509.39 in June, a decline of 5 per cent for the month. There were sharp declines in all groups, the groups "animal foods" and "minerals and metals" reaching their lowest levels since the beginning of the compilation, May, 1921.

China

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Chinese Treasury Department's Bureau of Markets, on the base February, 1913=100, was 173.1 in April, as against 174.7 in March. For the month slight increases were shown in textiles, industrial materials and sundries, and slight declines in cereals, other food, metals and building materials. The total index number was 11.1 per cent higher than in June, 1926, but slightly lower than in November, 1926.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base "prices in July, 1914=100," was 148 in May, as against 145 in April (revised figure). Foods advanced 2 points to 143, with slight increases in cereals, pulses, and the miscellaneous foods group and a decline in sugar. Non-foods advanced 3 points to 150, with advance in all groups except metals, which showed a slight decline. The raw cotton group advanced during the month 10.9 per cent to 142.

COST OF LIVING.—The working class cost of living index number was 154 in June as against 152 in May. Foods advanced one point to 161 and fuel and lighting, clothing and house rent were unchanged at 166, 147 and 172 respectively.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913=100.0, was 143.7 for June, compared with 144.1 for May, a decline of one-fourth of one per cent. Small decreases were shown

for the groups of foods and building materials, and negligible decreases for chemicals and drugs and house furnishing goods. Farm products, fuels, metals and miscellaneous commodities increased slightly. No change was reported for clothing materials.

Bradstreet's index number, showing the cost of a list of 106 commodities, was \$12.5830 on August 1, a gain of 1.6 per cent over the \$12.3803 of July 1. Seven groups of commodities advanced, including hides and leather, textiles, fruits, live-stock, naval stores, metals and building materials. The four groups declining included provisions, oils, breadstuffs, and miscellaneous products. Coal and coke, and chemicals and drugs were unchanged.

Dun's index number, showing the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities, rose to \$186.335 on August 1, a gain of nearly 0.4 per cent over the July 1 level. Four groups advanced, including breadstuffs, meat, "other foods", and clothing. Three groups declined, including dairy and garden products, metals, and the miscellaneous group. All changes were slight.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life, of the Cost of living in Massachusetts, was 159.7 for June, on the base average retail prices in 1913=100, a slight decrease from the May level, 159.9. Food, clothing and fuel and light declined slightly, while shelter and sundries showed no change.

Ohio Labour Federation supports Safety Movement

The Ohio Federation of Labour, at its state convention recently held at Middleton, Ohio, agreed that more than one-half the accidents and occupational diseases could be prevented by co-operation between employer and employed. The convention recommended that safety committees be set up in every plant, and that this subject be given whole-hearted support by every affiliate of the Federation. Discussing the value of safety committees the committee in charge reported that "where safety committees are in existence in unions and shops, excellent results have been attained in curtailing accidents. We trust no delegate to this convention will consider his or her report to the local complete on the activities of this convention without dwelling at length on the necessity for safety in the industrial life of the State of Ohio."

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927

THE number of fatal industrial accidents, and such fatalities from industrial diseases as are included with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1927, was 290, there being 86 in April, 100 in May and 104 in June. In the second quarter of 1926, 260 fatal accidents have been recorded. In this report it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of the occurrence of the accidents, and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners, and certain other official sources; from certain large employers of labour; and from the correspondents of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. Reports of accidents were also recorded from local newspapers.

By industrial groups the fatalities occurred as follows: agriculture, 43; logging, 29; fishing and trapping, 5; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 27; manufacturing, 42; construction, 43; transportation and public utilities, 74; trade, 11; service, 16. Of the mining accidents, 9 were in metalliferous mining, 16 in coal mining, and one each in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying n.e.s.," and in "structural materials." Of the accidents in manufacturing, 4 were in the group "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 3 in "animal foods," one in "textiles," one in "rubber goods," 4 in "pulp, paper and paper goods," one in non-metallic mineral products," 14 in "saw and planing mills," 4 in "wood products," and 10 in "iron, steel and products." In construction there were 25 accidents in "building and structures," one in "ship building," 9 in "bridge and highway," and 8 in "miscellaneous construction." In transportation and public utilities, there were 38 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 19 in "water transportation," 5 in "local transportation," one in "storage," 7 in "electricity and gas" and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones." In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale trade" and 8 in "retail." In service there were 9 in "public administration," 2 in "recreational service," 4 in "personal service," and one in "professional service."

Of accidents involving a number of fatalities, the principal one occurred on April 19, causing 6 industrial fatalities. This was a derailment in which a freight train left the rails owing to a washout. The engineer died of scalds and a fireman died of injuries due to being pinned under the engine. Three stockmen and one stock raiser, travelling on the

train in the course of their employment, who were also victims of this accident, have been listed under "agriculture and stockraising." During the period under review three railway wrecks each causing two or more deaths occurred. The first was on April 8 at Nipisiquit Junction, N.B., when a train upset owing to the snowplough on the engine having run foul of the frog of a switch. The engineer was instantly killed, the brakeman dying later of scalds. On April 9, a collision of freight trains occurred in a blizzard at Seven Persons, Alberta, in which a trainman and an engineer were killed. On May 15, near Nipigon, Ontario, a passenger train was derailed on crashing into a landslide, resulting in the death of the engineer, fireman and a mailman. The most serious accident in the mining industry during the period occurred at Cody, B.C., on April 22, when a steel cable lifting the cage in the main rise of a mine parted, the cage falling 150 feet to the bottom. Two miners were instantly killed, a third dying later of injuries received. In construction, an accident occurred at Hydro, Ont., on May 2, in which a steam shovel engaged in cutting out a channel to divert the waters of a river struck a mislaid charge of dynamite, killing two labourers. On June 24, at Leaside, Ont., owing to the collapse of a swinging platform, two riveters on bridge work fell 120 feet, one being instantly killed and the other dying of injuries. On April 9 an accident occurred in Water Transportation, when the schooner *Nellie* of Parrsboro, N.S., was wrecked in a gale near Cape Chignecto, with the captain and two seamen on board. In the group "Public Administration" an accident occurring at Walkerville, Ont., on June 16 resulted in the death of two firefighters, when the steering gear of a hook and ladder machine broke causing the machine to strike a pole.

Supplementary lists of accidents.—The supplementary list of fatal accidents occurring in 1926, to be found after the main table of accidents, contains seven fatalities of which one was in logging; one in manufacturing, two in construction and three in transportation. Three of these are known to have resulted fatally in 1927. One of the accidents occurred in September, one in October, three in November and two in December. Concluding the tables is a supplementary list of fatal industrial accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1927. This includes eleven fatalities, of which 4 were in logging; 2 in mining; 2 in manufacturing; one in construction and 2 in transportation and public utilities. Three accidents were in February and 8 in March.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-RAISING—				
Farmer.....	Renown, Sask.....	April 4	45	Caught in belt of a gasoline engine.
Farmer.....	Irma, Alta.....	" 5		Caught between vehicles when team bolted.
Farmer.....	La Vallée, Ont.....	" 6	66	Slipped and fell onto wood sawing machine.
Farmer.....	Blenheim Tp., Ont.....	" 13	80	Fell from load of lumber.
Farmer.....	Brooke Tp., Ont.....	" 14	61	Injured in runaway. Died April 15.
Farm hand.....	Boucherville, Que.....	" 14	17	Was leading horse to operate capstan, when pole slipped, spinning around, striking victim.
Farm owner.....	Near Portage la Prairie, Man.....	" 14		Drowned in flood waters which poured over highway.
Farmer.....	St. Bruno, Que.....	" 15	56	Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Oakland Tp., Ont.....	" 16	42	Foot caught in engine belt, drawing him into fly-wheel.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Borden, Sask.....	" 16		Lost between house and barn in snowstorm.
Farmer's son.....	McKillop Tp., Ont.....	" 18	11	Cleaning land roller when horses started, crushing him.
Stockman.....	Near Hornepayne, Ont.....	" 19		Derailment caused by washout.
Stockman.....	" " " " " "	" 19		
Stockman.....	" " " " " "	" 19		
Stock raiser.....	" " " " " "	" 19		
Farmer.....	Nicolet, Que.....	" 20		Horse ran away; man crushed by wheels.
Farmer's son.....	Craik, Sask.....	" 21	16	Was leading horse, which ran away, striking windmill, causing it to fall over and crush victim.
Farmer.....	Panoka, Alta.....	" 21	25	Drowned in flood when attempting to ford river on horseback.
Wild horse rider.....	Ashcroft, B.C.....	" 24		Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Hillier, Ont.....	May 4	22	Clothing caught fire from burning bush.
Farm hand.....	Near Leask, Sask.....	" 9		Run over by a disk harrow.
Farmer.....	Donalds, Alta.....	" 10	45	Kicked by a horse; died May 13.
Farmer.....	Agassiz, B.C.....	" 11	54	Struck by freight train while driving cows.
Farmer.....	Near Vera, Sask.....	" 12		Kicked by a horse.
Farmer.....	Near Qu'Appelle, Sask.....	" 14	27	Crushed when tractor backed up.
Farmer.....	Moody, Man.....	" 15		Fell beneath railway train.
Farmer.....	Canavoy, P.E.I.....	" 16	66	Arm caught in flywheel of gasoline engine of wood saw. Died May 17.
Farmer.....	North Shefford, Que.....	" 23	75	Gored by a bull. Died May 24.
Farm labourer.....	Near Gleichen, Alta.....	" 24		Thrown from plough which struck stone.
Farmer.....	Bull Moose Hill, N.B.....	June 2		Kicked by a horse. Died June 7.
Farmer.....	Parkland, Alta.....	" 3		Struck by lightning.
Farmer.....	Hallowell Tp., Ont.....	" 12	55	Gored by a bull.
Rancher.....	Near Macleod, Alta.....	" 11	54	Drowned in flood water of river.
Farmer.....	Near Metcalfe, Ont.....	" 16	39	Crushed under wagon wheels when horses bolted.
Horse dealer.....	Savona, B.C.....	" 17	54	Horse fell and rolled on him.
Farmer's wife.....	Near Wynyard, Sask.....	" 18		Farmhouse wrecked in tornado.
Farmer.....	Aldbrough Tp., Ont.....	" 19	60	Truck struck his wagon.
Farmer.....	Johnston Corners, Ont.....	" 19	65	Attacked by a mad bull. Died June 23.
Farmer's son.....	Hobart Tp., Ont.....	" 21		Run over by a manure spreader.
Farm hand.....	Nesbitt, Man.....	" 24	16	Struck by lightning while operating a seed drill.
Farmer.....	Near Pembroke, Ont.....	" 24		Struck by a falling tree. Died June 26.
Farmer.....	Indian Head, Sask.....	" 27	71	Crushed by wheel after fall from a wagon. Died June 28.
Farm hand.....	Near Tilbury, Ont.....	" 27	49	Trampled by a mad bull.
LOGGING—				
Fireman.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	April 16	20	Struck by snag pulled down by line.
Logger.....	Mission City, B.C.....	" 16	54	Was rolling logs off a truck when heavy handle caught in clothing, throwing him under log.
Labourer.....	Bloedel, B.C.....	" 20		Hit by flying root following blast.
Donkey engineer.....	Sardis, B.C.....	" 22	26	Fell between drums; crushed by engine.
Driver driver.....	Els Creek, Ont.....	" 28	19	Slipped from log while breaking a jam. Drowned.
Chokerman.....	Myrtle Point, B.C.....	" 30	27	Choker caught snag, which fell, crushing victim.
Logging slinger.....	Charter Siding, B.C.....	May 3	30	Struck by hidden decayed tree caught by log.
Logger.....	Capilano, B.C.....	" 4	31	Crushed between logs on a loading platform.
Logger.....	Germain Point, Que.....	" 4		Explosion of gasoline motor.
Watchman on chute.....	Waddington Channel, B.C.....	" 5	57	Caught by a log in a chute.
Labourer.....	Glendale, Ont.....	" 6		Drowned.
Labourer.....	Magnassippi River, Ont.....	" 6	20	Drowned.
Booktender.....	Near Duncan, B.C.....	" 6	35	Struck in back by a log thrown against a stump.
Logger.....	Moncou, Que.....	" 7		Premature blast while trying to prevent a log jam.
Logger.....	Moncou, Que.....	" 7		
Driver driver.....	Deux Rivières, Que.....	" 7		Slipped from logs and fell beneath them; drowned.
Head loader.....	Youbou, B.C.....	" 9	48	Hit on head by breaking guy line. Died May 11.
Driver.....	Tonoko River, Ont.....	" 12	27	Drowned.
Labourer.....	Stave Lake, B.C.....	" 13	27	Fell into a creek; drowned.
Trakeman on logging train.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	" 19		Crushed under poles when logging train was derailed.
Signalman.....	Thunder Bay, B.C.....	" 19	19	Was struck by a log.
Labourer.....	Kenney, Ont.....	" 21		Drowned.
Room master.....	Near Timmins, Ont.....	" 24	27	Fell from boom; drowned.
Driver driver.....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 31	18	Drowned.
Driver driver.....	Near Sault St. Marie, Ont.....	June 1		Fell from a log; drowned.
Logger.....	Athabaska River, Alta.....	" 13		Drowned.
Logger.....	Romox, B.C.....	" 23	30	Injured at logging camp; died July 8.
Fireman on tug.....	Roman Lake, Ont.....	" 27	50	Killed while towing logs; fell from stern of alligator into propeller.
Logger.....	Shawinigan Lake, B.C.....	" 29		Struck by a swinging timber.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fisherman.....	Campbell River, B.C.....	April 8		Fell overboard; drowned.
Nova Scotian fisherman.....	Off Western Bank.....	" 9	50	Crushed when huge wave submerged schooner.
Fisherman.....	Ferguson's Cove, N.S.....	" 23	32	Fell from motorboat in heavy sea; drowned.
Lobster fisherman.....	Woods Harbour, N.S.....	June 6	19	Drowned when boat struck a rock.
Boy.....	Mahone, N.S.....	" 6	19	Drowned in capsiz of dory.
MINING, NON-FERROUS				
SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
Metalliferous mining:				
Mucker.....	Britannia Mines, B.C.....	April 4		Buried by rush of muck down chute.
Trammer.....	Cobalt, Ont.....	" 16	24	Fell down chute.
Miner.....	Near Amos, Que.....	" 20		Struck by rock.
Miner.....	Cody, B.C.....	April 22	55	Fell with cage owing to breaking of cable. Third death occurred on April 23.
Miner.....	"	" 22	25	
Miner.....	"	" 22	25	
Machine runner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	May 30	27	Crushed.
Trammer.....	Creighton Mine, Ont.....	" 30		Explosion of dynamite.
Miner.....	Kirkland Lake, Ont.....	June 3		Fell through an ore chute.
Coal mining:				
Miner.....	No. 16 colliery, New Waterford, N.S.....	April 8	33	Crushed by fall of stone.
Acting yardmaster.....	No. 2 colliery, Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 8	45	Coal car jumped track.
Overman.....	Birch Grove, N.S.....	" 29		Hit by a level trip.
Miner.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.....	May	70	Sustained broken leg in mine. Died of pneumonia May 29.
Tipple hand.....	Walamun, Alta.....	" 4	25	Slipped in front of car.
Miner.....	Luscar, Alta.....	" 12	31	Mine car hit man and threw him against timber.
Miner.....	Springhill, N.S.....	" 17	22	Hit by trip of loaded coal boxes. Died May 18.
Miner.....	Mountain Park, Alta.....	" 20	52	Gassed in mine.
Fire boss.....	Drumheller, Alta.....	" 22		Struck by fall of rock.
Miner.....	Nordegge, Alta.....	" 27	48	Slipped while digging coal, striking back.
Miner.....	Stellarton, N.S.....	" 30	26	Struck by lump of coal falling from face.
Labourer.....	Sydney, N.S.....	June 9		Fell in front of moving cars; crushed.
Miner.....	Luscar, Alta.....	" 14	22	Struck by runaway empty mine car.
Miner.....	Glace Bay, N.S.....	" 20	27	Struck by fall of coal.
Miner.....	Blairmore, Alta.....	" 20	34	Caught by fall of top coal.
Miner.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 24	70	Caught and crushed in cave-in.
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.				
Miner.....	Asbestos, Que.....	Before May 21		Accidentally killed.
Structural materials:				
Maintenance man.....	Wentworth, N.S.....	June 2,	50	While repairing belt while machine was in operation, was drawn in and crushed. Died June 3.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco:				
Bakery driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 14	72	Struck by taxicab when alighting from waggon.
Labourer.....	Lindsay, Ont.....	" 16	68	Injured knee; infection.
Factory girl.....	Montreal, Que.....	May 27	18	Burned when clothing caught fire from gas explosion. Died June 7.
Carpenter with brewing company.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	June 7		Struck by timber.
Animal foods:				
Engineer of refrigerating plant.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 13	71	Overcome by ammonia fumes from burst pipe.
Employee of creamery.....	Ottawa, Ont.....	" 23	46	Fell from a platform as a result of heart failure.
Labourer in packing plant.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.....	May 10	33	Crushed by elevator.
Textiles:				
Dyer.....	Charlotte Co., N.B.....	June 22	87	Thrown against tank by compressed air escape.
Rubber goods:				
Worker in rubber plant.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 2	44	Burned. Died June 6.
Pulp, paper and paper goods:				
Labourer.....	Kenora, Ont.....	April 11	32	Fell onto revolving drum, and was thrown against iron beam.
Labourer.....	La Tuque, Que.....	May 11	37	Fell from a scaffold.
Labourer.....	Little Current, Ont.....	" 14	37	Slipped between swinging crane and opening on deck.
Employee of paper mill.....	Stoneham, Que.....	June 2		Drowned.
Non-metallic mineral products:				
Foreman in mill.....	Asbestos, Que.....	April 24	50	Struck by piece of machinery.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
MANUFACTURING—Con.				
<i>Wool and planing mills:</i>				
Labourer.....	Mission City, B.C.....	April 18	53	Crushed beneath load of logs.
Labourer.....	Hawkesbury, Ont.....	" 25	21	Slipped into river; drowned.
Fireman.....	Barrie, Ont.....	May 5	67	Crushed by a waggon.
Labourer.....	L'Avenir, Que.....	" 12	59	Struck by piece of wood thrown from saw.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 16	30	Boiler explosion in sawmill.
Labourer.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 20	44	Fell and was dragged over rolls when struck by piece of timber. Died May 21.
Labourer.....	Edmonton, Alta.....	" 23	35	Struck by lumber from planer.
Labourer.....	Appelo, Ont.....	" 24	49	Struck by a slab.
Labourer.....	Sundridge, Ont.....	June 9	48	Caught in saw.
Locomotive engineer.....	Brent, Ont.....	" 16	42	Crushed by engine.
Engineer.....	Chapleau, Ont.....	" 24	44	Infection.
Labourer.....	Northumberland Co., N.B.....	" 27	65	Fell into hot water. Scalds.
Saw operator.....	Timmins, Ont.....	" 30	22	Fell on circular saw. Died July 2.
Carpenter.....	West River, Ont.....	" 30	62	Drowned.
<i>Food products:</i>				
Watchman with cabinet company.....	Kitchener, Ont.....	April 12	.....	Sliver in hand; infection.
Pump manufacturer.....	Kemptville, Ont.....	" 9	75	Clothing caught in wood working machinery.
Truck driver for manufacturing company.....	Near Louisville, Que.....	May 13	19	Driver failed to wait for passing of train and was struck by same.
Labourer in wooden box factory.....	Toronto, Ont.....	June 8	20	Struck by piece of wood flying from saw.
<i>Iron, steel and products:</i>				
Smith's helper.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	May 3	27	Taking strip of iron from a machine; cut finger; septicaemia.
Labourer in can factory.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 9	52	Fell down elevator shaft.
Steel worker.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 13	35	Caught in a wire coiling machine.
Brakeman at steel plant.....	Sydney, N.S.....	" 26	.....	Struck by a revolving crane.
Iron worker.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 26	42	Crushed under car.
Clerk.....	Longue Pointe, Que.....	" 27	60	Run over by a company locomotive.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 7	40	Struck by a piece of bursting emery wheel.
Mechanical Superintendent of manufacturing company.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	68	Fell in plant.
Employee of engineering works.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 27	.....	Fell from a platform. Died June 28.
Watchman.....	Gananoque, Ont.....	" 30	.....	Fell into river; drowned.
CONSTRUCTION—Buildings and structures:				
Labourer.....	Ford, Ont.....	April 14	.....	Fell off house.
Foreman carpenter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 25	52	Crushed by cave-in. Died April 26.
Driver's helper.....	Brandon, Man.....	" 25	29	Collapse of scaffold inside of tank.
Crane operator.....	Hamilton, Ont.....	" 26	40	Crushed by a crane.
Foreman of construction company.....	Oshawa, Ont.....	" 26	29	Struck by swinging cab of steam shovel. Died April 27.
Labourer.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	38	Struck by falling plank.
Labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	May 2	60	Fell from a scaffold.
Labourer.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 4	28	Struck by truck.
Carpenter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 10	60	Heart attack while at work.
Electrical worker.....	Gatineau, Que.....	" 16	26	Came in contact with high voltage wire.
Carpenter.....	Great Falls, Man.....	" 18	48	Fell from scaffold to floor.
Labourer.....	Orillia, Ont.....	" 21	29	While helping to move an out-house, came in contact with high voltage wire; electrocuted.
Electrician's helper.....	West Templeton, Que.....	" 27	.....	Fell from a transformer.
Plasterer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 27	40	Touched live wire; electrocuted.
Labourer on construction.....	Westmount, Que.....	" 28	25	Was helping to lift heavy stone which slipped, falling onto scaffold which collapsed.
Labourer on smelter construction.....	Rouyn, Que.....	June 1	46	Struck by piece of steel.
Labourer on elevator construction.....	Didsbury, Alta.....	" 2	42	Collapse of scaffold under heavy weight.
Labourer.....	Kenora, Ont.....	" 3	36	While renewing planking of roof, fell through hole to ground.
Construction engineer.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 9	30	Overcome by gas fumes.
Painter.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 11	35	Fell from a ladder.
Cement worker.....	Woodstock, Ont.....	" 13	62	Fell from a load of gravel when horses bolted.
Painter.....	New Glasgow, N.S.....	" 16	27	Fell from a ladder to concrete pavement.
Carpenter.....	Dauphin, Man.....	" 16	40	Fell into bin of grain elevator.
Carpenter.....	Fredericton, N.B.....	" 18	62	Fell from height of 8 feet.
Labourer in excavation.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 25	19	Buried by slide of sand.
Shipbuilding:				
Boilermaker.....	Halifax, N.S.....	May 16	.....	While inside a boiler he was burned by explosion of oil caused by torch falling.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
CONSTRUCTION—Con.				
Bridge and highway— Employee of Paving co.	Weston, Ont.	April 30	62	Truck in which he was riding to work was struck by train.
Workman demolishing a bridge.	Greenburn, Ont.	May 27	42	Crushed by falling iron girder.
Riveter.	St. George, Ont.	June 6	37	Drill used in boring holes in girders snapped, throwing him to ground.
Labourer on road gang	Near Pembroke, Ont.	" 7	55	Struck by train when cleaning crossing.
Labourer.	Woodstock, N.B.	" 20	27	Struck on head by windlass while unloading gravel.
Riveter.	Leaside, Ont.	" 24		Fell to rocky ground when swinging platform split. Second man died June 26.
Riveter.	Leaside, Ont.	" 24		While working beneath bridge under construction, was struck by plank falling from same. Died July 1.
Labourer.	Leaside, Ont.	" 27		
Labourer.	St. John, N.B.	" 27		Fell from bridge when his wheelbarrow of cement overbalanced.
Miscellaneous:				
Labourer.	Montreal, Que.	April 1	30	Crushed by boulder falling into street excavation.
Employee of construc- tion firm.	Near Great Falls, Man.	" 19		Drowned when raft capsized in flood waters of river.
Labourer.	Hydro, Ont.	May 2		Steam shovel struck missed charge of dynamite.
Labourer.	Hydro, Ont.	" 2		Men crushed under rocks following explosion.
Electrical worker.	Paugan Falls, Que.	" 26	22	While working on roof of power station slipped and grabbed wire; electrocuted.
Cement finisher.	Humberstone, Ont.	" 28	33	Lost balance and fell into ship canal.
Labourer.	Welland Canal, Ont.	June 11	32	Struck by a dump car.
Deckhand on sand dredge.	Welland Canal, Ont.	" 29	29	Fell from deck probably owing to a seizure; drowned.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Steam railways— Brakeman.	Chipman, N.B.	April 2	40	Crushed between pilot and coupling when foot slipped.
Yardman.	C.N.R. yards, Detroit, Mich.	" 5	48	Slipped from footboard of engine; run over.
Engineer.	Nipisiquit Jct., N.B.	" 8	40	Train upset; snowplow on engine ran foul of switch in storm. Engineer killed; brakeman died of scalds, April 13.
Brakeman.	Nipisiquit Jct., N.B.	" 8		
Trainman.	Seven Persons, Alta.	" 9		Train collision in blizzard.
Engineer.	Seven Persons, Alta.	" 9	40	
Labourer.	Dean Lake, Ont.	" 17	23	Fell from top of a standing box car.
Engineer.	Near Hornepayne, Ont.	" 19	34	Derailment caused by washout.
Fireman.	Near Hornepayne, Ont.	" 19	29	
Roadmaster.	Weyburn, Sask.	" 24	51	Testing speeder, when dog ran in front, derailing it, causing it to crash over embankment and fall on victim.
Switchman.	Toronto, Ont.	" 30	22	Fell between cars while uncoupling.
Sectionman.	Braceau Siding, Alta.	" 30	29	Motor car collided with rear of another.
Sectionman.	Near Lynden, Ont.	May 11	49	Riding on gasoline jigger which jumped rails.
Car repairer.	Toronto, Ont.	" 12	45	Crushed by flat car owing to collapse of jack.
Conductor (serving as brakeman).	Niblock, Ont.	" 13	48	Crushed beneath wheels of car. Died May 15.
Engineer.	Near Nipigon, Ont.	" 15	63	
Fireman.	Near Nipigon, Ont.	" 15	41	Train crashed into a landslide and was derailed.
Mailman.	Near Nipigon, Ont.	" 15		
Chief clerk.	North Bay, Ont.	" 19	33	Fell beneath train. Died May 20.
Brakeman.	Near Woodstock, N.B.	" 19	42	Fell into river from a gravel train on a bridge.
Yardman.	Quebec, Que.	" 21	23	Caught between siding platform and a moving freight car.
Sectionman.	Near Mabella, Ont.	" 21	53	Struck by train while removing hand car from track.
Brakeman.	Toronto, Ont.	" 23	26	Crushed while coupling.
Sectionman.	Millidge, Ont.	June 3	45	Struck by train.
Sectionman.	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	" 3	45	Struck by car while moving velocipede.
Brakeman.	Caledonia, Ont.	" 4		Fell between shunting cars.
Section foreman.	Near Delson, Que.	" 6	41	Was run over by scooter from which he had fallen.
Brakeman.	Toronto, Ont.	" 7	26	Struck by a shunting engine.
Sectionman.	Brodie, B.C.	" 14		While unloading stone from a flat car they were crushed by a falling tree.
Sectionman.	Brodie, B.C.	" 14		
Labourer.	Near Lac au Saumon, Que.	" 17	31	Speeder collided with express train.
Sectionman.	Winnipeg, Man.	" 22	44	Struck by engine in yards.
Conductor.	Near Melville, Sask.	" 24		Crash of two handcars.
Sectionman.	Telford, Man.	" 24	44	Slipped and was run over while coupling.
Sectionman.	Pringle, Ont.	" 26	40	Velocipede struck by train.
Freight handler.	Montreal, Que.	" 28	50	Struck on head by a plank. Died July 27.
Sectionman.	Monkton, Ont.	" 28	19	Fell between two cars.
Steam shovelman.	Copetown, Ont.	" 30	22	Crushed when steam shovel overturned.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Con.

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—continued.				
Electric Railways:				
Cleaner.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	April 11	53	Caught between shunted freight cars.
Conductor.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 20	46	Crushed between cars while replacing trolley on wire.
Transportation:				
Deckhand.....	Sidney, B.C.....	April 3	33	Slipped and fell while attempting to tie up vessel.
Captain.....	Near Cape Chignecto, N.S.	" 9		
Saman.....	Near Cape Chignecto, N.S.	" 9		Drowned following capsizing of schooner in gale.
Saman.....	Near Cape Chignecto, N.S.	" 9		
Slicer scaler.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 14		Slipped from gang plank; drowned.
Second mate of vessel.....	Barnet, B.C.....	" 18		Struck by sling load of lumber. Died April 21.
Ship labourer.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 26	40	Fell into hold of ship.
Ship liner.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	" 30	29	Fell into hold of freighter.
Saman on tug.....	Toronto, Ont.....	May 14	26	Fell from plank as he walked from tug to scow; drowned.
Saman.....	Quebec, Que.....	" 19		Fell into hold of vessel.
Sipliner.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 20	65	Fell through open hatch into coal bunker.
Ship's painter.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 27	19	While painting ship's side fell from swinging stage; drowned.
Sailor.....	Campbellton, N.B.....	" 30	18	Tripped and fell from wharf while handling line; drowned.
Sailor.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 1	18	Returning from leave ashore, slipped while climbing a line to deck; drowned.
Saman.....	Halifax, N.S.....	June 10		Drowned from power boat.
Sailor.....	Sorel, Que.....	" 14		Fell into hold of a vessel.
Employee on scow.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.....	" 19	70	Fell overboard.
Wingshoreman.....	Chicoutimi, Que.....	" 21	19	Fell into water from a barge; drowned.
Wingshoreman.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 28	50	Struck on head by plank; died July 27.
Local transportation:				
Truck driver.....	Thompson Valley, B.C.....	April 8	35	Truck overturned on highway under construction; died April 12.
Tricab driver.....	Near Sudbury, Ont.....	May 12		Shot; violence.
Tramster.....	Fernie, B.C.....	" 17	30	Kicked by a horse; died May 18.
Tricab driver.....	Montreal, Que.....	June 19	32	Collision with street car.
Truck driver.....	Windsor, Ont.....	" 22		Collision with truck.
Age:				
Elevator manager.....	Fort Saskatchewan, Alta.....	April 26		Fell down shaft of elevator. Died April 28.
Graphs and Telephones:				
Wireless operator.....	Lunenburg, N.S.....	June 5	29	Drowned from a dory.
Instrument installer (telephone).....	Sudbury, Ont.....	" 9	25	His car struck by train on way to work.
Electricity and gas:				
Electrical worker.....	New Toronto, Ont.....	April 13		Touched high-power wire; electrocuted.
Under with electric company.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 20	42	Electrocuted.
Saman.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	May 25	22	Touched a live wire; electrocuted.
Saman with power commission.....	North York, Ont.....	June 9	29	Burned.
Saman.....	Napanea, Ont.....	" 13	35	Electrocuted on hydro-electric pole.
Saman.....	Sarnia, Ont.....	" 16	30	Electrocuted by high voltage wires.
Electrical worker.....	Iroquois Falls, Ont.....	" 18	32	Working without rubber gloves as voltage was not considered high; electrocuted.
E—				
Lease:				
Saman.....	Dunnville, Ont.....	May 20		Struck by a train.
Travelling salesman.....	Near Milestone, Sask.....	June 19		Automobile accident.
Travelling salesman.....	Chatham, Ont.....	" 30	44	Crushed by a motor car.
Mill:				
Editor in retail store.....	Peterborough, Ont.....	April 7		Crushed by elevator.
Work in butcher shop.....	Toronto, Ont.....	" 23	28	While boning meat, accidentally plunged knife into his own groin.
Truck peddler.....	Near Boylston, N.S.....	May 17		Pinned beneath overturned automobile.
Merchant.....	Near Rigaud Sta., Que.....	" 19	60	Truck struck by train.
Truck driver.....	Sandwich, Ont.....	" 22	35	Truck struck by interurban car.
Truck dealer.....	Durham, Ont.....	June 8	56	Crushed under car struck by bus.
Truck driver.....	Kingston, Ont.....	" 21		Pinned under overturned cart.
Merchant.....	Mount Forest, Ont.....	" 30		Fell down elevator shaft.
Ice—				
Ice administration:				
Operator of govt. gasometer boat.....	Port Colborne, Ont.....	May 23	36	Lost balance and fell into canal; drowned.
Office constable.....	Montreal, Que.....	" 31	50	Crushed between two automobiles while on duty.
Inspector.....	Etomani River, Man.....	June 2	18	Paddling upstream, canoe capsized; drowned.
Inspector.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	" 12	71	Patrolling on bicycle; was knocked down by automobile.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1927—Continued

Trade or Industry	Locality	Date	Age	Cause of Fatality
SERVICE—				
<i>Public administration—</i>				
Continued.				
Fire fighter.....	Walkerville, Ont.....	" 16	16	Driving a new "hook and ladder" when the steering gear broke. One man crashed into a pole. Chief died later.
Fire chief.....	"	" 16	16	
Sailor on patrol boat.....	Grand Manan Channel, N.B.	" 23	50	Struck by boom of vessel; knocked overboard.
Inspector on road repair.....	Martinville, Que.....	" 24	76	Dynamite blast.
Pilot in air force.....	High River, Alta.....	" 28	25	Plane crashed in test flight.
<i>Recreational:</i>				
Scene painter.....	Winnipeg, Man.....	April 8	35	Fell from a swinging stage owing to breaking of cable. Died April 10.
Carnival employee.....	Brantford, Ont.....	May 23	25	Fell from an electric power pole.
<i>Personal:</i>				
Handyman.....	Montreal, Que.....	April 27	57	Fell to ground while placing summer shutters.
Cook for construction gang.....	Near Lancaster, Ont.....	May 3	55	Struck by train.
Elevator greaser.....	Banff, Alta.....	" 17	18	Crushed when elevator ascended.
Cook.....	Lotbinière, Co. Que.....	June 17	38	Riding on track bicycle; was struck by train.
<i>Professional—</i>				
School teacher.....	Wideawake, Alta.....	April 29	25	School house, in which he lived, destroyed by fire. Died of injuries, May 1.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING 1926

LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Yahk, B.C.....	Dec. 8	26	Struck by tree broken by a falling tree. Died Dec. 9.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Piler.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	Sept. 30	23	Run over by lumber carrier. Died April 3, 1927.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Labourer.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	Nov. 25	37	Struck by train; back broken. Died some months later.
<i>Bridge and highway:</i>				
Road foreman.....	Ashcroft, B.C.....	Dec. 6	58	Struck on head by boulder following cave-in. Died March 30, 1927.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam railways:</i>				
Section foreman.....	W. Summerland, B.C.....	Nov. 4	47	Collision of power cars while victim was returning home. Died November 8.
<i>Water transportation:</i>				
Seaman.....	Cornwall, Ont.....	Nov. 13	20	Crushed.
<i>Local transportation:</i>				
Labourer.....	Elmira, Ont.....	Oct. 19	73	Fell off wagon; fractured leg.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1927

LOGGING—				
Logger.....	Stillwater, B.C.....	Feb. 19	50	Struck by snag brought down by a line.
Teamster.....	Wynndel, B.C.....	" 25	50	Fell from load of logs when chain broke. Died April 8.
Hook tender.....	Rock Bay, B.C.....	Mar. 8	58	Struck by tree caught by moving log. Died March 12.
Logger.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	" 16	50	Crushed by a rolling log. Died March 19.
MINING, SMELTING AND QUARRYING—				
<i>Metalliferous mining:</i>				
Miner.....	Premier, B.C.....	Feb. 24	53	Suffocated when snow slide swept over mouth of a tunnel.
<i>Coal Mining:</i>				
Miner.....	Canmore, Alta.....	Mar. 26	50	Miner's phthisis.
MANUFACTURING—				
<i>Saw and planing mills:</i>				
Labourer.....	Chemainus, B.C.....	Mar. 12	21	Tying bundles of cedar lumber; splinters in hand infection. Died March 29.
<i>Pulp and paper products:</i>				
Labourer.....	Port Alberni, B.C.....	Mar. 11	63	Fell from a platform.
CONSTRUCTION—				
<i>Buildings and structures:</i>				
Concrete worker.....	Victoria Co., N.B.....	Mar. 15	45	Crushed under fall of concrete car.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
<i>Steam Railways:</i>				
Trainman.....	Haney, B.C.....	Mar. 12	43	Slipped and fell beneath car. Died April 23.
<i>Electricity and gas:</i>				
Plumber.....	Montreal, Que.....	Mar. 1	62	Poisoned while repairing break in gas pipes. Died June 10.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING SECOND QUARTER OF 1927

THE accompanying tables, issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization, show the nature and extent of immigration to Canada during the three months ended June 30, 1927, with some comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1926. The total number of immigrants was 77,434, of whom 27,483 were British, 7,663 from the United States, and 42,288 from other countries. For the corresponding period of 1926 the total number of immigrants was 48,304, of whom 11,823 were British, 6,247 from the United States and 20,234 from other countries.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1927, SHOWING SEX, OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION.

	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
Sex—			
Adult males.....	43,428	3,899	47,327
Adult females.....	13,859	1,852	15,711
Children under eighteen.....	12,484	1,912	14,396
	69,771	7,663	77,434
Occupation—			
Farming class—			
Males.....	37,973	1,571	39,544
Females.....	3,769	405	4,174
Children.....	8,352	542	8,894
Labouring class—			
Males.....	1,960	608	2,568
Females.....	373	86	459
Children.....	592	78	670
Mechanics—			
Males.....	1,880	737	2,607
Females.....	591	200	791
Children.....	445	140	585
Trading class—			
Males.....	802	456	1,268
Females.....	380	166	546
Children.....	259	92	351
Mining class—			
Males.....	189	46	235
Females.....	51	2	53
Children.....	69		69
Female domestic servants	5,952	185	6,137
Other classes—			
Males.....	624	481	1,105
Females.....	2,743	808	3,551
Children.....	2,767	1,060	3,827
Destination—			
Nova Scotia.....	984	31	1,015
New Brunswick.....	795	94	889
Prince Edward Island.....	120	12	132
Quebec.....	6,147	1,294	7,351
Ontario.....	16,682	2,814	19,496
Manitoba.....	29,484	378	29,862
Saskatchewan.....	6,326	1,072	7,398
Alberta.....	5,891	1,306	7,197
British Columbia.....	3,827	744	4,071
Northwest Territories.....	14	6	20
Not given.....	1	2	3

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, BY ORIGINS, FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1927

Albanian.....	13
Armenian.....	6
Austrian.....	416
Belgian.....	1,349
Bohemian.....	4
British—	
English.....	13,691
Irish.....	4,966
Scotch.....	7,838
Welsh.....	988
Bulgarian.....	85
Croatian.....	638
Czech.....	424
Dutch.....	1,079
East Indian.....	19
Esthonian.....	61
Finnish.....	2,088
French.....	365
German.....	5,812
Greek.....	132
Herzegovinian.....	4
Italian.....	1,333
Japanese.....	183
Jewish.....	1,140
Jugo-Slav.....	1,125
Lettish.....	42
Lithuanian.....	545
Magyar.....	3,731
Maltese.....	16
Moravian.....	21
Negro.....	33
Persian.....	4
Polish.....	4,809
Portuguese.....	2
Roumanian.....	105
Russian.....	575
Ruthenian.....	6,178
Scandinavian—	
Danish.....	1,950
Icelandic.....	10
Norwegian.....	2,825
Swedish.....	1,547
Serbian.....	313
Slovak.....	2,901
Spanish.....	10
Swiss.....	361
Syrian.....	31
Turkish.....	3
Via ocean ports.....	69,771
From the United States.....	7,663
Total.....	77,434

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA FOR THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1926 and 1927

	1926			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April.....	7,897	2,007	7,589	17,493
May.....	7,986	2,063	8,571	18,620
June.....	5,940	2,177	4,074	12,101
Totals.....	21,823	6,247	20,234	48,304

	1927			
	British	From U.S.A.	Other Countries	Totals
April.....	11,803	2,518	21,120	35,441
May.....	8,408	2,503	13,030	23,941
June.....	7,272	2,642	8,138	18,052
Totals.....	27,483	7,663	42,288	77,434

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Montreal City Policemen May Not Belong to a Union

The Supreme Court of Canada, in a judgment rendered in June, reversed the decision given in 1925 by Mr. Justice Coderre in the Superior Court, later confirmed by the Court of King's Bench of Quebec, in the case of *Bélec versus the City of Montreal*. The latter judgment, and the circumstances relating to this case, were outlined in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, May, 1925, page 539. Mr. Justice Coderre in the Superior Court declared to be null and void certain resolutions and orders passed by the Montreal City council, forbidding members of the city police force to be members of Policemen's Federal Labour Union, No. 62, a union which holds a charter from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The city of Montreal next carried the case before the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Division) which court confirmed the decision of the Superior Court, two judges, however, dissenting. Further appeal was next made by the city to the Supreme Court of Canada, which as stated above, reversed the decision of the two lower courts. Subsequently, appeal was made by the plaintiff in the case to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but on July 28, information reached Ottawa that the Privy Council had refused leave to appeal. The text of the judgment of the Supreme Court, which therefore remains the final decision in this case, is as follows. Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Lamont with the concurrence of Chief Justice Anglin, and of Judges Mignault, Newcombe and Rinfret:

TEXT OF JUDGMENT

The City of Montreal, Appellant,

vs.

Philippe Bélec, Respondent.

LAMONT J:

(Concurred in by Anglin C.J.C., Mignault, Newcombe and Rinfret, J. J.)

This is an appeal by the City of Montreal against the judgment of the Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side) confirming a judgment of the Superior Court which declared illegal and void certain resolutions passed by the city and a certain order of the Chief of Police based thereon.

For some time prior to July, 1922, friction had existed between the city council and the Federation of Municipal Employees. This federation was a labour union including among its members the police employees of

various cities and municipalities in the Dominion. In 1918 a branch of the union known as Branch No. 62, was formed by the police employees of Montreal. The plaintiff was the secretary of this branch. The union desired the city to recognize its existence and to deal with it through its duly appointed representatives in case of any dispute between the city and any of the members of the union employees of the city. This the city would not do. On July 13, 1922, the union passed a resolution in which their grievances, so far as they related to the police force, were set out in the following words:—

"Whereas the employees of the city of Montreal complain that for a long period they have suffered numerous grievances, of which the most important are —

Police Force—Refusal by the executive committee of the council to allow arbitration, as demanded by the police, and as granted to them by the Minister of Public Works and Labour, to follow its course".

A copy of this resolution was forwarded to the city council and was by it referred to a special committee which reported as follows:—

1. Your committee declares its opposition to the police union in its present form.
2. Your committee is of the opinion, so far as members of the police force, firemen, and water works employees are concerned, no federation of municipal employees should be in existence. The committee, however, has no objection to the existence of the welfare association maintained by these employees.

This report was unanimously adopted by the council on September 15, 1922. On November 28, 1923, the council passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved—Whereas the police union is not recognized by the city, no member of the police force should be permitted to take part in the said union, and the chief of police is authorized to take any disciplinary measures that may be necessary to secure compliance with the resolutions adopted by the council and the executive committee."

Instructions were given to the chief of police in accordance with this resolution. On November 29 the chief of police issued the following order:—

"That it is strictly forbidden for all officers and men to belong to the police union as constituted and they have eight days from to-day to dispose of all money, etc. Order of the Executive Board. Per Chief Belanger."

Considering that the resolutions and orders above referred to contravened the provisions of the "Municipal Strike and Lock-out Act" C. 46, 11 Geo. V (Now R.S.Q., c. 98) the plaintiff, on March 31, 1924, brought the

action, and asked that the resolutions of September 15, 1922, and November 28, 1923, and the order of the Chief of Police of November 29, 1923, be annulled and set aside on the ground that they were *ultra vires* of the city council and contrary to law. He further asked that an injunction issue restraining the city from enforcing the said order. The learned trial judge upheld the plaintiff's claim and declared illegal and void the said resolutions and order; and he granted the injunction restraining the city from proceeding to enforce them. On appeal the Court of King's Bench (Dorion and Tellier J. J. dissenting) affirmed the judgment of the Superior Court. The city now appeals to this court.

The pertinent provisions of sec. 2520o, are as follows:—

2520 oc. This section shall apply to any claim or dispute between employers and employees in connection with the following matters:

a. The price to be paid for work done or in course of being done, whether the disagreement has arisen with respect to wages, working hours, by night or by day, or the length of day or night work;

b. The dismissal of one or more employees on account of membership in any labour union.

2520 od. It shall be unlawful for an employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for employees to strike, on account of any dispute mentioned in the foregoing article before such dispute has been submitted to a board of arbitration.

2520 oj. Any employer who declares or who is the cause of a lockout in contravention of the provisions of this section, shall be liable to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, for every day or part of a day that such lockout lasts.

It is admitted that there is no claim or dispute under sub. sec. (a) of 2520 oc. The action, therefore if it can be maintained, must come within sub. sec. (b).

For the city it is contended that the action is premature in that there can be no claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal of an employee on account of membership in a labour union until an employee has been actually dismissed because of such membership. While for the respondents it is contended that the resolutions of November 28, 1923, passed by the city, and the order of the chief of police based thereon, constituted a clear threat of dismissal in case of non-compliance with the order; that such threat, even without a dismissal, created between the city police employees, who desired to maintain their membership in the union, a dispute which would probably be said to be "a dispute in connection with the dismissal of one or more employees", that the dismissal of those employees would amount to a lockout within the meaning of 2520 od. and that

as the declaring or causing of a lockout would be unlawful before such dispute had been submitted to arbitration, the legislature must have intended that resort should be had to arbitration in order to forestall and prevent the threatened lockout. This contention was given effect to in the courts below.

With great deference I am of opinion that the judgments below cannot be upheld. It is quite clear that there was a difference of opinion between the city council and the union as to the desirability of having the city recognize the union. Such a difference of opinion, however, the legislature has not seen fit to bring within the purview of the Act. As an employer who declares or is the cause of a lockout in contravention of the section is liable to a penalty for so doing, the section must be strictly construed and must be limited in its application to such matters as clearly come within the language used.

The section, in so far as this action is concerned, is limited to a "claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal of one or more employees."

Now it will be observed that there is no intimation in the language of the resolutions or order that a failure to comply with the order will be followed by dismissal. There is, therefore, no express threat of dismissal. It is, however, contended that as the exercise of the power of dismissal is the only means which the city has of compelling obedience to the order, the language of the order implies that non-compliance therewith will be followed by dismissal, and that it was so understood by the employees. Even if that be so it is not, in my opinion, sufficient to constitute "a claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal of one or more employees."

Until an employee has been dismissed I am unable to see how any claim or dispute can arise in connection with his dismissal. Upon this point I find myself in harmony with the reasons given by Mr. Justice Dorion and Mr. Justice Tellier.

In his judgment Mr. Justice Dorion said:—

"I am of the opinion that to "declare" a strike (or a lockout) is to "give it effect". A lock-out is the turning out of the employees. Well, the city has not dismissed a single police officer, and, if the policemen persist in refusing to quit the union, it is still possible for the city to comply with the law (this is precisely the occasion when such a step should be taken), by requesting the establishment of a Board of Arbitration under article 2520 cf.

And Mr. Justice Tellier says:—

"The council would violate the law only in the event that it decided to punish those who refused to comply with its orders and resorted to a lock-out or a dismissal of the members of the police force. Until the council

so acts it is within its rights, and the act concerning strikes and lock-outs does not apply, inasmuch as the case under consideration is not provided for.

The resolutions and order under attack in this action were declarations of policy on the part of the city council. They constituted an expression of the council's intention. The council, however, was always in a position to review its expressed intention and to alter its policy at any time before carrying it into effect. And that is evidently what took place here. The eight days specified in the order of the chief of police expired, but their expiration was not followed by any dismissal. The council stayed its hand as it had a perfect right to do, and its implied threat of dismissal never amounted to more than a threat. Wherein then did the city contravene the act? If the legislature had intended the act to apply to a claim or dispute in connection with a threat of dismissal as well as to a claim or dispute in connection with the dismissal itself, it could and doubtless would have said so. Not having said so I am of opinion that the legislative intention was to limit the application of the act under sub. sec. (b) to cases in which there had been an actual dismissal.

That such was the legislative intention is, I think, supported by the language used in sec. 2520 *of.* above quoted.

If the city had been prosecuted for declaring or causing a lockout under the circumstances existing in this case, could it have been subjected to the penalty mentioned in that section? In my opinion it could not. It would, in my opinion, have been a sufficient answer on the part of the city to have shown that its police employees were at work in the performance of their duties on the days on which the city was charged with having locked them out. Where the employees continue to perform their duties under their employment a lockout cannot, in my opinion, be said to exist. As no policeman was dismissed on account of membership in any labour union, the city has not, in my opinion, contravened the provisions of the act. The plaintiff's action must therefore fail.

I would allow the appeal; set aside the judgments in the courts below, and enter judgment for the city with costs in all courts.

—(Supreme Court of Canada—City of Montreal, appellant, vs. Philippe Bélec, respondent.)